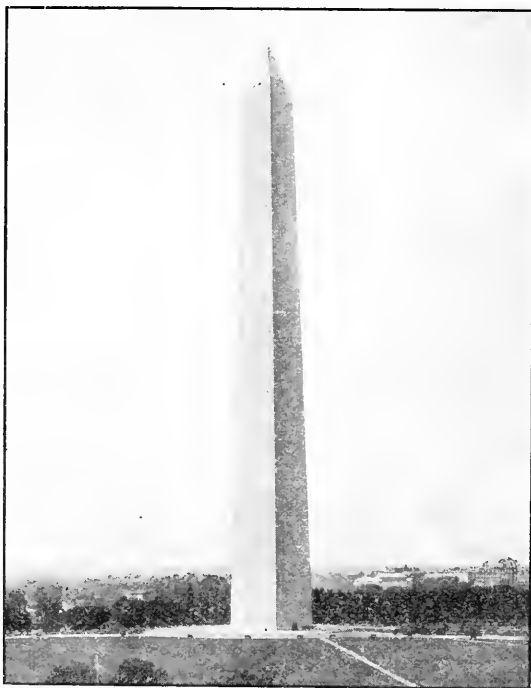


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# THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY COURIER

Vol. XXX

JUNE, 1924

No. 2

CATALOGUE NUMBER

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ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1924-1925



AMERICAN UNIVERSITY  
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WASHINGTON, D.C.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.



# THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

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ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1924-1925

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DOWNTOWN CENTER  
1901-1907 F Street N. W.

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS  
Massachusetts and Nebraska Aves.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## CALENDAR 1924-1925

### 1924.

June 18.....Summer Term begins  
July 4.....Independence Day  
August 30.....Summer Term ends  
October 1.....Fall Term begins  
November 27 to December 1.....Thanksgiving Recess  
December 19.....Fall Term ends

### 1925.

January 2.....Winter Term begins  
February 22.....Washington's Birthday  
March 14.....Winter Term ends  
March 16.....Spring Term begins  
April 11-13, inclusive.....Easter Recess  
June 2.....Spring Term ends  
June 3.....Commencement



## THE CORPORATION

The American University was incorporated by an Act of Congress of the United States on February 24th, 1893. It is under the control of the Board of Trustees consisting of not less than forty nor more than fifty persons.

### OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor, LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, A.B., S.T.B., D.D.

Office, 1901 F Street Northwest.

Chancellor Emeritus, JOHN WILLIAM HAMILTON, A.B., S.T.B., L.H.D., LL.D.

Director of Research, FRANK WILBUR COLLIER, A.B., S.T.B., Ph.D.

Office, 1901 F Street Northwest.

Secretary and Librarian, ALBERT OSBORN, A.B., B.D., S.T.D.

Office, Hall of History, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues.

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- WILLIAM RAY MANNING, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer in Latin-American History.
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- DANIEL C. MAIN, M.D., Lecturer in Clinical Psychiatry.
- TOLLEFF B. THOMPSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in Commerce.

# GENERAL INFORMATION

## LOCATION.

The work of administration and instruction is carried on at the Downtown Center, F Street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets Northwest.

The Campus of about ninety acres on which are situated the main buildings of the University extends along the highest ridge in the District of Columbia in the northwest section, overlooking the City of Washington.

## WASHINGTON AS AN EDUCATIONAL CENTER.

The educational resources of Washington are almost limitless. There are fifty embassies and legations of foreign governments. The Library of Congress has over 3,000,000 volumes, 170,000 maps, 919,000 pieces of music, 424,783 photographs, prints and engravings. The Public Library has 227,500 volumes and 50,000 mounted pictures. The Bureau of Standards has a scientific staff of 550 specialists. Work done in the Bureau is accepted by the best universities. Among other facilities for research work in Washington are: The Smithsonian Institution, the New National Museum, the Pan American Union, the United States Public Health Service, the Bureau of Education, the Department of Labor, the Woman's Bureau, the Children's Bureau, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Bureau of Scientific Literature, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Corcoran School of Art, the National Gallery of Art, the Freer Gallery of Art, the Carnegie Institution, the offices of fifty-four national patriotic and welfare organizations, the offices of forty-three religious bodies, the offices of twenty-nine scientific societies and headquarters of twelve reform associations. The free resources afforded by Washington for research work could not be provided by hundreds of millions of dollars in endowments.

## GRADUATE SCHOOLS CENTRALLY LOCATED.

The lecture halls of the Graduate Schools are within four blocks of the principal buildings of seven of the ten Departments of the Federal Government, (State, War, Navy, Treasury, Interior, Commerce and Labor).

Also, four blocks or less from the White House, Interstate Commerce Commission, Federal Trade Commission, Civil Service Commission, National Academy of Science, Corcoran Gallery, Red Cross, Daughters of The American Revolution, Pan-American Union and City Auditorium.

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES.

The University has a general library of about 50,000 volumes. In addition to this there are department libraries in connection with the schools. In some of these there are exceptional opportunities for students as they have constant access to the standard works on the various subjects, and in some courses, a very unusual collection.

## DIVISIONS OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

The scholastic year is divided into four terms of eleven weeks each. Any three terms will constitute a year's work. A student attending all four of the terms will be able to receive credit for one and a third years' work in a calendar year.

The four terms at the University during the present scholastic year will begin and close on the following dates:

Summer Term, 1924, June 18 to August 30.

Fall Term, 1924, October 1 to December 19.

Winter Term, 1925, January 2 to March 14.

Spring Term, 1924, March 16 to June 3.

Registration Days, September 29-30 and October 1.

## SUMMER TERM.

The Summer Term is an integral part of the scholastic year. The standard of instruction and the requirements for admission are the same as during the other three Terms of the year.

## FEES.

A matriculation fee of five dollars is payable upon admission to the University.

The tuition fee is fifty dollars a term, payable in advance.

Students registered for less than full number of courses will pay in proportion to the number of courses taken.

Students having completed all courses required for a degree may take cultural courses for which they will pay one-half regular tuition. Such courses not to be counted for a degree.

Tuition fees are not returnable except in case of sickness or causes entirely beyond the control of the student. No portion of the returnable fees shall be returned for voluntary withdrawal after thirty days from date of registration of the student. In no case will more than one-half of the fees be refunded.

A diploma fee of ten dollars is payable before graduation.

Special terms are granted to clergymen, candidates for the ministry, and missionaries.

## ARRANGEMENT OF THE CATALOGUE.

The repetition of courses and instructors is given that students may find in one place all the courses in their field of study.

## CREDITS.

To obtain credit for a full term's work a candidate must take at least ten hours per week of class room work (selected from the list of courses offered).

No student will be permitted to take more studies than the number in which he can maintain a high standard of scholarship.

Students will be marked H, P or F in each course. H represents honor standing, P is the pass mark and F means failure. Every candidate for a degree must receive an H mark in courses representing at least two-thirds of the number of hours required for a degree. Students are permitted to elect courses to a maximum of ten hours per week of class room work. After their first term, students will not be permitted to take in any term courses aggregating in class room work more than one and a half times the number of the hours of the courses in which they

secured an H mark the previous term; except that every student will be permitted to take five hours per week of class room work. Students who secure honor grades, H in every course taken in any term, will be permitted to take up to ten hours per week the following term.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MASTERS' DEGREE.

### THESIS.

Treatment of topic in field of specialization showing mastery of literature on said topic, plus original constructive contribution to said literature (work embodied therein should correspond, roughly, to about one-third of intellectual output of residence period). Thesis topic must be approved by a committee of three of the Faculty, appointed by the Dean of the School; and after preparation of the thesis under personal and close supervision of one of the members of said committee, the candidate's thesis must be passed upon, revised if necessary, and finally approved by said committee of the Faculty.

### EXAMINATION.

Candidate shall be required to take an oral examination covering the entire field of his specialization. This examination shall be given by the committee of the Faculty, appointed for each candidate as above specified; and candidate must satisfy said committee that he is intellectually and educationally qualified for the Master's degree.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREES OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY AND DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

### THESIS.

The Thesis must embody original research representing the major intellectual output of at least one year; and said research, together with treatment and report of same, must contribute an



original and valuable contribution to knowledge. The thesis topic must be approved by a committee of the Faculty appointed for each candidate as above specified under requirements for the Master's degree; and the thesis, when completed under personal supervision of one of said committee, must be reviewed and finally approved by the committee, and by them recommended through the Dean to the Academic Council for acceptance, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in issue.

#### EXAMINATION.

Each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy or Doctor of Civil Law must pass a special written examination, prepared by the committee of the Faculty, covering the entire field of each of said candidate's two "minors" or fields of secondary specialization; and each candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must, before he is allowed to take these written examinations, satisfy the Dean of the School that he is competent to read the literature in all his fields of specialization in French or German and at least one other modern language than English. If the candidate succeeds in passing satisfactorily the written examinations in his two "minor" fields, he must appear before the committee of the Faculty for oral examination covering the entire field of his "major," or chief field of specialization.

#### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL DEGREES.

The requirements for a degree cannot be fulfilled by mere accumulation of credits. The candidate must demonstrate that he has a comprehensive knowledge of his major subject and that he is capable of carrying on a satisfactory investigation in the field of that subject. If the candidate passes oral examinations satisfactorily, the committee of the Faculty may recommend him to appear in person before the Academic Council publicly to defend his thesis (seven summaries of which must be in the hands of the Academic Council at least one week before candidate appears in person). If the candidate shall succeed in publicly de-

fending his thesis before the Academic Council said Council may recommend him forthwith for the degree in issue.

The subject of the thesis must be determined with the Dean not later than November 1st preceding graduation. Thesis must be turned in by March 31st.

Thesis must be  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11$  inch size paper and five legible typewritten copies, two of which must be bound in buckram at the student's expense. This binding may be done after final approval by the Academic Council.

A candidate for the Doctor of Civil Law degree shall be required to show a knowledge of such language other than English as is necessary for his work in his field of research.

Credits given for graduate work in the schools of the Bureau of Standards and the Department of Agriculture are accepted by the American University.

### FELLOWSHIPS.

The Academic Council may grant annually, subject to the approval of the Board of Trustees, fellowships as follows:

#### SWIFT FOUNDATION.

The late Mrs. Gustavus Franklin Swift founded this fellowship to help graduates of the Garrett Biblical Institute to become more proficient as Christian leaders. The endowment produces an annual income of \$500 to \$600. The applicant must be recommended by the Garrett Biblical Institute.

#### MASSEY FOUNDATION.

Under the will of the late Hart A. Massey \$50,000 was left to the American University, the income of which is now used for fellowships for students from Canada. In case of deficiency of applicants, others may be considered. The stipend is \$1,000.

#### AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

The Board of Trustees are able at present to allow a very few university fellowships. These carry a stipend of \$500 and they

are awarded only to those who intend to study at the American University.

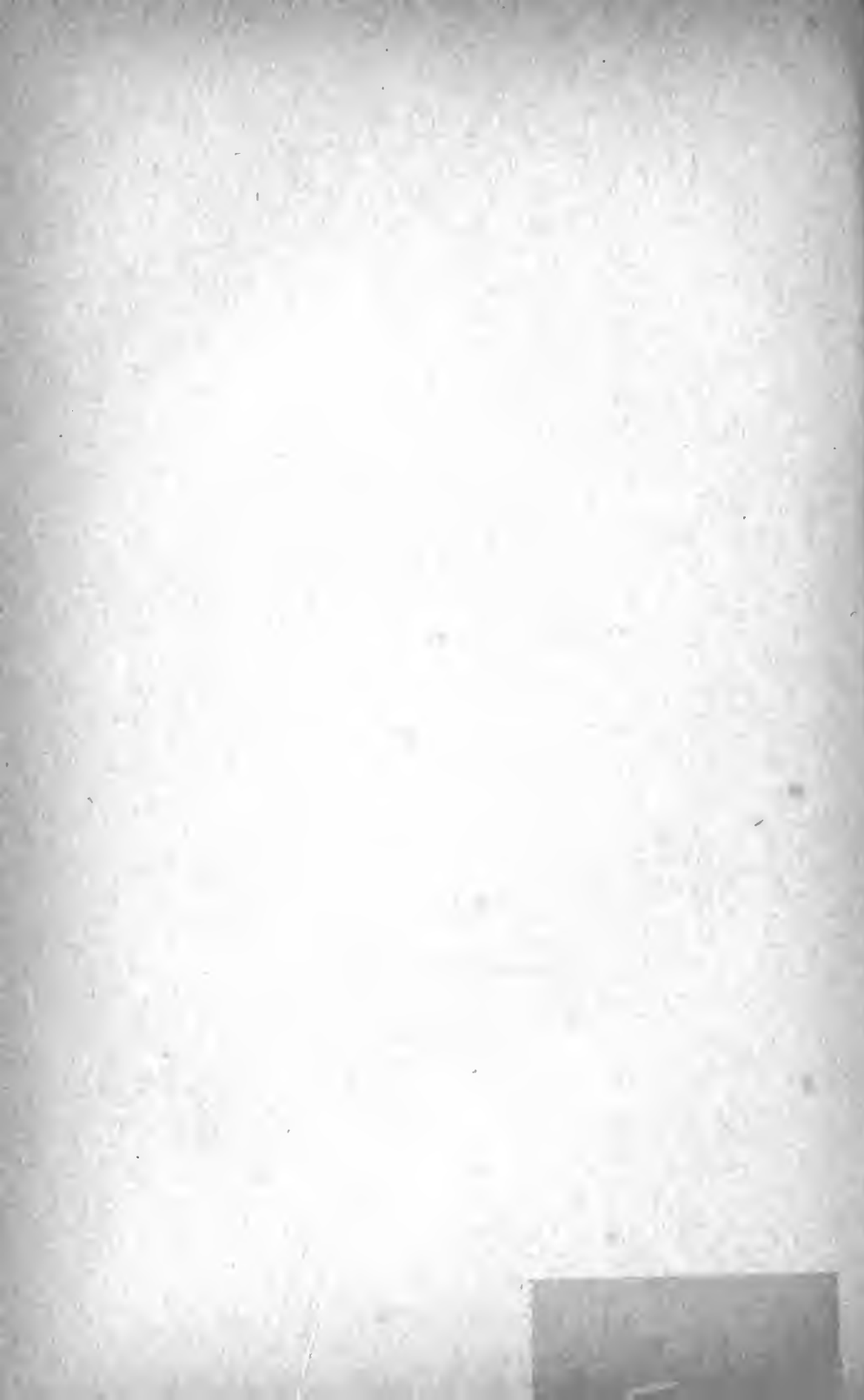
Applicants for fellowships should apply to the office of the University as soon as possible for application blanks, fill them out and return them to the Director of Research not later than March 31st. An earlier date, however, is to be preferred. Candidates will have preference, other things being equal, who submit a definite plan and outline of contemplated research. A photograph of the applicant is requested.

### SCHOLARSHIPS.

By authority of the American University, the Academic Council is given permission to grant five scholarships to student graduates of colleges or universities in the United States and five scholarships to students recommended by the representatives of five foreign countries.



SCHOOL OF ARTS  
AND SCIENCE



# ARTS AND SCIENCE

## FACULTY.

LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Chancellor.

FRANK WILBUR COLLIER, A.B., S.T.B., Ph.D., Dean and Professor of Philosophy.

ELLERY CORY STOWELL, A.B., Docteur en Droit, Professor of International Law.

PAUL KAUFMAN, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of English Literature.

JOHN EDWARD BENTLEY, A.M., M.R.E., Th.D., Professor of Religious Education.

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BLAINE FREE MOORE, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science.

OSWALD SCHREINER, B.S., M.S., Ph.D., Consulting Professor in Chemistry.

CURTIS FLETCHER MARBUT, A.M., LL.D., Consulting Professor in Geology.

ARTHUR PARKER HITCHENS, M.D., Consulting Professor in Bacteriology.

HARRY CHURCH OBERHOLZER, A.B., Ph.D., Consulting Professor in Zoology.

MITCHELL CARROLL, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer in Art and Archaeology.

WILLIAM RAY MANNING, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer in Latin-American History.

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LLOYD E. BLAUCH, Ph.D., Lecturer of Education.

HORACE B. DRURY, Ph.D., Lecturer of Economics.

DANIEL C. MAIN, M.D., Lecturer in Clinical Psychiatry.



## ADMISSION AS GRADUATE STUDENTS.

Admission to the school is open to two classes of students:

1. Men and women who are graduates of recognized colleges and who wish to pursue graduate work leading to an advanced degree.

No student is considered a candidate for a degree until he has been in residence a sufficient time to enable his instructors to judge of his ability to carry on graduate work.

2. Persons not graduates of recognized colleges who wish to pursue graduate work not leading to a degree.

Students who are not candidates for a higher degree are not required to designate major or minor subjects but may elect their work with a view to a special purpose for which they are in attendance at the University. The courses announced for graduates are open for election by students not candidates for a degree upon the same general conditions imposed upon candidates for a degree.

## AUDITORS.

With consent of instructors concerned, any mature person not registered as a student in the University, may be enrolled at the office as an auditor in not more than two courses on payment of the regular tuition fee for such courses. Auditors are not permitted to take the examination or obtain credit for courses attended.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR MASTER OF ARTS.

Candidates for degree of Master of Arts must hold the baccalaureate degree from a recognized college; must pursue a course of study ordinarily extending over a period of one year; and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DOCTOR OF  
PHILOSOPHY.

A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must hold the bachelor's degree from a recognized college; must devote at

least three years to study, one of which must be in residence at American University, and to research in a special branch of learning; and present a dissertation which reveals ability to do independent research and which makes a distinct contribution to knowledge. The length of time spent is wholly secondary, but in judging the candidate's qualifications the faculty will recognize graduate work completed at other institutions.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy should first secure the Master's degree in the School in which their major work was taken.

During the remainder of his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (that is, after securing the Master's degree) the candidate shall be enrolled in the School in which he took his Master's degree and in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His work after securing the Master's degree shall be under the direction of the Director of Research, in cooperation with the School in which his Master's degree was taken.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR MASTER OF SCIENCE AND DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

The requirements for the degree of Master of Science and Doctor of Science are in general the same as those required for a Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.

## DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

The courses in philosophy are so arranged that the classroom work, which covers the principal problems in philosophy, may be covered in three years. The research should be done simultaneously, but the time element is not so important in this phase of the work as is the ability of the student to demonstrate that he is able to carry on independent investigation.

## THEORY OF THOUGHT.

The meaning and scope of Philosophy, the general nature and conditions of thought, perception, the significance of the categories, the notion, the judgment, inference, proof, explanation,

structural fallacies, deduction and induction. Two periods weekly, first year, first term.

There will be classroom discussions and criticisms of the aforementioned problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor. Dr. Collier.

#### THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Theoretical and practical possibility of Philosophical Scepticism, Realism and Idealism, Apriorism and Empiricism, the distinction between knowledge and belief. Two periods weekly, first year, second term.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms of the foregoing problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Dr. Collier.

#### METAPHYSICS.

The consideration of the aim and field of metaphysics will be followed with the investigation of the problems of (1) Ontology—Appearance and Reality, Being, the Nature of Things, Change and Identity, Causality, and the Nature of the World-Ground; (2) Cosmology—Space, Time, Motion, Matter, Force, and the Cosmic Mechanism; (3) Psychology—the Soul, the Relation of Soul and Body, Mental Mechanism, Freedom and Necessity. Two periods Weekly, first year, third term.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms of the problems as stated. Research work will be assigned for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor. Dr. Collier.

#### THEISM.

Religion, its origin and rational ground, the unity, intelligence, and personality of the World-Ground; the metaphysical attributes of the World-Ground; the relation of God to the world; the

ethical nature of the World-Ground; Theism and Practical Life. Two periods weekly, second year, first term.

In the classroom there will be discussions and criticisms of these problems as stated above, and independent research work will be required of each student. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Dr. Collier.

### ETHICS.

The course will cover the fundamental ethical ideas, Good, Duty, and Virtue; the principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, and Evolutionary Ethics, the Ethics of the Individual, of the Family, and of Society. Two periods weekly, second year, second term.

The classroom work will consist of discussion and criticisms of these problems as outlined by the instructor. Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Dr. Collier.

### PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

The reason, purpose and authority of law. Relation of past and present laws to morals, psychology, economic and social evolution.

### HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

The entire third year will be given to the history of Philosophy. Classroom work will consist of the discussion and criticism of the main problems of each philosophical system. Such works as Windelband's History of Philosophy will be followed with readings from the original sources. Independent research work will be required of students, and individual work will be assigned. papers being presented to the instructor monthly.

### ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL, FROM 600 B. C. TO 1600 A. D.

The course is designed to assist the student in obtaining a well organized background of philosophic thought with special refer-

ence to the problems of education and of civilization in general. Regular reports and discussions based upon assigned readings from translations of the original philosophic treatises will be required throughout the year.

Dr. John.

## MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY, FROM 1600 A. D. TO THE PRESENT TIME.

This course is a continuation of the one preceding.

Dr. John.

## DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY. GROUP I. INTRODUCTORY COURSES.

### GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Introductory course, laying the foundations for advanced study both in the field of structural and functional Psychology, and in the branches of behaviouristic, neurological, and experimental science. The course will deal with general problems of theoretical and experimental Psychology; the Freudian method and the psychological work of the newer schools such as the New Nancy School and the different schools of New Thought; and will suggest a general analysis and systematization of the diverse developments and methods which have made contributions to Psychology as it exists today.

This course is required for all students in Psychology, and is intended to meet the needs both of students who intend to pursue further work in the field and of students who desire only an elementary survey of Psychology.

Two periods per week for full year (three terms); credit may be given for separate quarters in individual cases, by special arrangement with the instructors.

Lectures, written or oral class-tests, and a final thesis.

Dr. Collier.

Dr. Bentley.

## ADVANCED THEORETICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

This course deals critically with psychological theories of sensation, emotion, attention, cognition, memory, etc., and covers modern experimental work bearing upon these theories.

Two periods per week during the full year (three terms). One lecture each week, and one period of class report and discussion. Individual reports by each member of the class, in turn, upon experimental results bearing on theory under discussion; and a thesis on selected topic.

## SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The study of the mental characters of man as they are affected by his social life. Investigation of such problems as the nature of the social unit, the group mind in its different aspects, the crowd, the mob, the deliberate assembly. Instinct, imitation, intelligence, and suggestion in social life. Dr. Collier.

## RACIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Individual and group psychology; the distinction and interrelation between them. The common characteristics of the human race. Organic and social heredity. Physical basis of racial mentality. Question of races differing in general ability. Psychology of particular racial and national groups. Modifications in national psychology. Dr. Collier.

## HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY.

Course traces origin of psychology in ancient philosophy; its development in the theoretical French, German, and English schools; and the rise and development of experimental psychology in Germany, France, and America.

## SPECIAL THEORETICAL RESEARCH.

Individual students who have done a considerable amount of advanced work in Metaphysics, Ethics, Epistemology, Religion, or Hindu philosophies, may make individual plans with the in-

structors for special theoretical research and thesis upon the relation of the particular branch of philosophy selected to psychology.

Dr. Collier.

Dr. Bentley.

## THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES.

The University offers graduate work leading to the master's and doctor's degree in the physical sciences to such research men as have laboratory facilities in connection with their government investigational work.

The University in its present stage of development is not yet fully equipped with laboratory buildings and facilities, and its only available laboratories are still used by some of the research divisions of the government in consequence of war-time occupations of the University buildings and campus. Nevertheless, Washington offers unusual opportunities for students of the physical sciences, for there is no other place in the world where so many specialists in scientific investigations are gathered, with the unusual and complete equipment in scientific instruments, apparatus, and libraries supplied by a government liberal in its appropriations for scientific investigations in the furtherance of the welfare of the people.

Specialists of national and international reputation on any branch or subject in the physical sciences can be found in Washington, men of broad experience in research and teaching and the University endeavors to secure for the student in any special branch of the physical sciences the assistance and helpful guidance of these men and the facilities which the government libraries and laboratories can offer. Through its system of counseling professors the University has been able to arrange for a number of student courses in advanced research in the physical sciences, especially in various branches of chemistry including physical chemistry and biochemistry, plant physiology and geology as well as such work as agricultural economics and economic botany.

The work is arranged on the personal conference and supervision plan by which the student receives the maximum amount of individual attention and has proven very satisfactory in the

conductance of advanced work. It follows that under such a plan the student himself must be earnest and industrious and well prepared and have sufficient maturity and experience to profit from the course pursued. As each case requires distinct and personal attention the candidate for a course in any of the physical sciences is requested to communicate with the Director of Research, stating his training, experience and aims.

## DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

### AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

Two hours per week, Autumn, Winter, and Spring. This course is intended for students who have a ready knowledge of the background of American Diplomatic History, and who are prepared to conduct research in this particular field. Among the topics that will be discussed are the following: The European Background for Overseas Expansion; the Struggle for the Continent; Europe and the American Revolution; the Treaty of 1783; the Diplomacy of the Jay Treaty; the Recognition Policy of the United States; The Louisiana Purchase; the Monroe Doctrine; the Texas Question; the Mexican War; the Ostend Manifesto; British Attitude during the American Civil War; Treaty of Washington; Relations with Germany, 1870-1914; Panama Canal; America's Entry into the World War. Dr. Tansill.

### AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT.

Two hours per week, Spring Term. This course is designed to supplement the work given in course one, and will be devoted solely to a discussion of the policy of the United States in the Far East. The following topics will receive special emphasis: Early Trade Relations between the U. S. and China, 1784-1839; the Cushing Mission; Foundations of American Policy; the Opening of Japan; Growth of American Influence; Burlingame Mission; Seward's Far Eastern Policy; the Rise of Japan; U. S. and Japan, 1868-1923; Relations with Korea, 1882-1910; Asiatic Immigration and American Foreign Policy; the Samoan Ques-



tion; Annexation of Hawaii; the Boxer Rebellion; the Open Door Policy; the Twenty-One Demands; the Washington Conference.

Dr. Tansill.

#### THE OLD SOUTH.

British Colonial Policy and the South during the Colonial Period; Plantation and Farm Systems in Southern Agriculture; the Development of Labor Systems in the Colonial South; the Economics of Slave Labor in the South; Colonial Manufactures; Transportation Systems; Foreign Commerce of the Old South; Southern Contributions to Economic Thought; Social Conditions; Political Philosophy.

#### THE LOWER SOUTH.

Two hours per week, Winter and Spring Terms. Growth of the Black Belts; Rise of the Cotton Kingdom; Development of the Southwest; Shifting of Political Leadership; Public Lands and the Tariff; Growth of the Southern Ports; Influence of the Press in Southern Economic Development; Social Philosophy of the Cotton Planter; Educational Growth and Tendencies; Life and Literature; Religious Life of the Lower South; Southern Contributions to Classical Studies, Philosophy, and Political Science; Growth of Sectionalism; the Planter in Politics; Causes of the Civil War.

#### THE NEW SOUTH, 1865-1923.

Two hours per week, Winter and Spring Terms. Social and Economic Readjustments; Economic Results of Reconstruction; Labor and Labor Conditions; Agriculture in the South; Manufactures in the South, 1865-1923; Railway Transportation; Activities of the Federal Government in Southern Economic Development; Economic Effects Upon the South of the United States Tariff Policy; Immigration into the Southern States; Economic Aspects of the Growth of Southern Towns and Cities; the Negro in Relation to Southern Progress; the Agrarian Movement in the South; Educational Progress; Social Movements; the South of Today.

Dr. Tansill.

### HISTORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE UNITED STATES, 1844-1923.

Election of 1844; Whig Party and the Mexican War; Political Personalities; the Whig Party in the South; Know Nothing and Free Soil Parties; Secession Movements in the South, 1850-1860; Rise of the Republican Party; Election of 1860; Political Factions in the Confederacy; Dissensions in Republican Party, 1861-1865; Presidential versus Congressional Reconstruction; Liberal Republican Party; Why the Solid South?; Contested Election of 1876; Return of the Democratic Party to Power; the Cleveland Era; Imperialism; Third Party Movements Since the Civil War; Republican Dominance; Progressive Insurgency; the Republican Schism; Democratic Leadership; Election of 1920.

Dr. Tansill.

### HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1850-1877.

Compromise of 1850; the Abolitionists; Kansas-Nebraska Act; Ostend Manifesto; growth of sectionalism; the Cotton Kingdom; the Appeal to Arms; the Civil War; collapse of the Confederacy; economic readjustment; rise of manufactures; tariff problems; transportation; reconstruction, political and economic.

Dr. Tansill.

### HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, SEMINAR.

This course is designed to afford training in methods of historical investigation and use of sources. Subject for 1923-1924: History of Political Parties in the United States.

Dr. Tansill.

### HISTORY OF EDUCATION AND HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

#### HISTORY OF EDUCATION; ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL PERIODS.

The study of the development of educational principles and practices from the early Greek period until the close of the 15th century. The relations between secondary and higher education

will be discussed. Special attention will be given to the "Greek Universities," and the later development of the "studium generale" as it appeared in the universities of Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, and those of Scotland and Germany.

Regular presentation and discussion of papers will be required.

One period per week.

Dr. John.

#### HISTORY OF EDUCATION; MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY PERIODS

This course is the continuation of the one outlined above. The development of the German gymnasium, the English Public School, and other types of secondary schools with special reference to their relations to the universities.

During the latter half of the year attention will be given to the aims and standards of colleges and preparatory schools in the United States.

One period per week.

Dr. John.

#### HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY; MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY, FROM 1600 A. D. TO THE PRESENT TIME.

This course is a continuation of the one preceding.

One period per week.

Dr. John.

#### CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS.

The purpose of this course is to investigate the relations of government to education. In this connection the questions of Federal aid to education will be considered with reference to proposed Federal legislation on this subject. A comparative study of ministries of education of leading European countries will be made. Other agencies which are factors in determining educational standards will be studied.

One period per week.

Dr. John.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

##### WORLD ORGANIZATION.

History of the projects of international organization. Present possibility of a more perfect union of the states of the world.

Powers necessarily reserved to independent states. Analogies and differences between a nation of confederated states and a supra-national state. Present status of the League of Nations and its relations with non-member states. Other forms of internationalism and international cooperation: International unions, cosmopolitanism, world languages, universality of art and science.

Dr. Stowell.

#### HISTORY OF INTERVENTION IN EUROPE.

The social and political causes of conflict between European States.

Dr. Stowell.

### ORIENTAL HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

#### I.

#### SUMER BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

##### HISTORY OF SUMER BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

History, culture, religion, politics and economics.

King: Sumer and Akkad.

King: History of Babylonia.

Rogers: History of Babylonia and Assyria.

Goodspeed: History of Babylonians and Assyrians.

##### ELEMENTARY BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

The signs and grammatical principles.

Delitzsch: Assyria Grammar.

Delitzsch: Assyria Reading Selections.

##### ADVANCED BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

The more important historical, business, epistolary and religious texts.

Delitzsch: Assyria Reading Selections.

Cuneiform Texts from British Museum.

Delitzsch: Assyria Dictionary.

Muss-Arnolt: Dictionary of Assyrian Language.

## ELEMENTARY SUMERIAN.

The signs and grammatical principles.

Delitzsch: Sumerian Grammar.

## SUMERIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

Historical and religious texts.

Cuneiform Texts from British Museum.

Delitzsch: Sumerian Glossary.

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF SUMER BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

Maps, plans, carts, photographs and stereopticon views will be used.

HANDCOCK: Mesopotamia Archaeology.

## II.

## EGYPT.

## HISTORY OF EGYPT.

History, culture, religion, politics and economics.

Breasted: History of Egypt.

## EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE.

The signs and grammatical principles.

Erman: Egyptian Grammar.

## EGYPTIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

Historical and religious texts.

Erman: Egyptian Reading Book.

Erman: Egyptian Glossary.

## ADVANCED EGYPTIAN.

Inscriptions from the Pyramids.

Sethe: Pyramid Texts.

## EGYPTIAN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Maps, plans, carts, photographs and stereopticon views will be used.

Maspero: Egyptian Archaeology.

Maspero: Art in Egypt.

## III.

## PALESTINE.

## HISTORY OF ISRAEL.

History, culture, religion, politics and economics.

Smith: O. T. History.

Peritz: O. T. History.

Savders: History of Hebrews.

## ELEMENTARY HEBREW.

The grammatical principles with reading of selections from Hebrew Bible.

Harper: Elements of Hebrew Grammar.

Harper: Hebrew Method of Manual.

Harper: Hebrew Syntax.

Davidson: Hebrew Grammar.

## ADVANCED HEBREW.

Selections from the history, poetry, prophecy and law.

Kittel: Biblia Hebraica.

Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon.

International Critical Commentary.

Peake: Bible Commentary.

## HEBREW ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Maps, plans, photographs, carts, stereopticon views will be used.

Handcock: Archaeology and the Holy Land.

Benzinger: Hebrew Archaeology.

Bliss: Development of Palestine Exploration.

Dr. Duncan.

## ENGLISH AND COMPARATIVE LITERATURE.

## 1. ANGLO-SAXON.

Introductory course in the language and literature. The relations of the language to the development of the English tongue.

Study of selections from prose and poetry. Reading of *Beowulf*.

Two periods a week throughout the year, probably in one session, Saturday morning. Dr. House.

## 2. MIDDLE ENGLISH.

Reading of representative works and selections in prose and verse from 1150-1500. The forms and developments of the language.

Two periods a week throughout the year. Dr. House.

Omitted in 1924-25. To be given in 1925-26.

### S1. SHAKESPEARE.

Reading of all the plays and poems in chronological order with emphasis on Shakespeare's development as a dramatist.

Two periods a week throughout the year. Dr. Kaufman.

Omitted in 1924-25.

### S2. SHAKESPEARE.

Intensive study of *Romeo and Juliet*, *Much Ado*, *Henry IV*, Part I, and *Hamlet*. Detailed consideration of the relation of the plays to their sources, of the relation of the modern text to the Quartos and Folio, and of the position of each play in the development of Shakespeare as a dramatist.

Wednesday and Friday, 4:50 P. M. throughout the year.

Dr. Kaufman.

## 8. MILTON AND HIS TIME.

A study of all of Milton's poetry with special consideration of the epics and *Samson Agonistes*. Survey of the prose. Consideration of Milton's influence on English thought and on English poetry, specially in the 18th century and during the Romantic Movement.

Survey of representative literature during the lifetime of Milton: Cavalier and religious poetry, the advance of English prose, the revival of the drama, and the rise of modern ideas. The

influences of the 17th century on the early culture of New England.

Wednesday and Friday, 3:30 P. M. throughout the year.

Dr. Kaufman.

To be omitted in 1924-25.

#### 10. THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

Chronological, interpretative survey of the revival and triumph of the romantic temper in English literature, 1759-1832, with some consideration of the corresponding movements on the Continent.

Monday and Thursday, 4:50 P. M.

Dr. Kaufman.

#### 12. THE HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM.

The classical tradition in European criticism from Aristotle through the 16th century.

The development of criticism in England from the 16th century to the present time.

While historical in approach the course aims to develop independent ability in appraising and applying the various types of criticism. It also considers literary criticism as an aspect of larger movements of thought.

Monday and Thursday, 3:30 P. M.

Dr. Kaufman.

#### 20. ENGLISH SEMINAR.

This course is designed to meet several needs. It provides an opportunity for students who are not enrolled in other courses in the department, but who are pursuing investigations, to report progress from time to time and so to keep other members in touch with the problems involved. It will offer opportunity for summarizing noteworthy current contributions in scholarship and criticism, both in the periodicals and in recent volumes. It will offer opportunity for the discussion of any questions in the field of literature, including consideration of significant contemporary literature, which members may wish to present. The program at each session will recognize, in so far as practicable, all these



interests. From time to time instructors and advanced students from other institutions will be invited to take part.

Tuesday, 8 P. M., once a month, with an occasional semi-monthly meeting.  
Dr. Kaufman.

## 25. THE LITERATURE OF THE BIBLE.

A general study of the literary types of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha: narrative, drama, lyric poetry, and the various kinds of wisdom literature. Comparative method in relating the several types to similar examples in other literatures. The approach is non-theological and non-doctrinal.

Moulton's Modern Reader's Bible used as text. 1924-25.

Dr. Kaufman.

## SUPPLEMENTARY COURSES AT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

This Department recognizes for credit and recommends the graduate courses in Anglo-Saxon, Middle English, Literature of the 15th and 16th Centuries, and English Comedy given at George Washington University. The first two, or their equivalent, are required of all candidates for the degree of Ph.D. in English.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY.

### POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The fundamental principles of political science; the theories of sovereignty; nationalities and the nature of the state and state problems; the review of ancient and medieval political philosophy and modern English and American political theories.

### COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT.

A comparative study of the leading governments of Europe and America. The organization of the government; the power of the executive, of the legislative and of the judiciary; methods of election; limitation of suffrage; and the positions of the political parties in the various states.

## ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

This course covers the distribution of powers between the city, state and nation; the distribution of authority among the departments of the government; the means whereby administrative officers enforce the laws; and the forms of remedy and redress of the citizen against the abuse of public power.

## CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A description of the theories and essential features of the governments of the United States, England, France, Germany, and Switzerland; with a study of the growth and development of constitutional government.

## CONSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

The constitutional limitations of governmental action with respect to property and industry; labor problems; the regulations of corporations; interstate commerce; social legislation; extension of federal authority, etc.

## RELATION OF GOVERNMENT TO BUSINESS.

A study of the legal and political doctrines and administrative machinery that affect business enterprises. Charters and franchises. Rights, duties and privileges of corporations. Principles underlying regulation and control of business. Government activity in promoting and protecting business. The exercise of the police power over business. Public ownership and operation of industry.

## TRUSTS AND MONOPOLIES.

A discussion of the conditions in modern industrial society which have led to the growth of combinations, and analysis of the motives of their formation, the sources of their power and the elements of their weakness; the character and extent of and possible social advantages to be derived from them as well as

the disadvantages and evils which have followed their growth; the attempts at state and federal regulation in the past and the question of the desirable policy and feasible methods of control for the future. The subject is treated as a single problem of modern industrial society and, throughout, emphasis is placed on the methods of investigation, analysis, and reasoning essential for the study of any such problem.

#### AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

This course deals with the original principles of the state government of the United States; the development of state constitutions; the federal constitution and the problems of modern state and federal government; with emphasis on plans for administrative organization and reform. The problems of local administration and home rule will receive attention.

#### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

The nature of the American constitutional system; legislative, executive and judicial departments; fundamental rights; due process of law; police power, taxation; eminent domain; federal government and its general powers; interstate commerce.

#### MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

This course deals with the history and development of city government in the United States. Particular attention is paid to the problems that have arisen in recent years because of the rapid growth of our cities. The principal topics discussed are: City charities; the relation of municipal to state government; municipal politics; parties and elections; the relation of the mayor and council to each other; city administrative departments; police; charities and corrections; local improvements; municipal officials and employees; the commission form of city government; the present movement towards better city government in this country.

#### POLITICAL PARTIES.

Organization methods and purposes of political parties in the United States; causes of party antagonism; the national conven-

tion and national campaign; state and local party organizations; sources of party strength; the legal control of parties; ballot reform; primary legislation; and regulation of the use of money in elections.

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW.

This course deals with the fundamental principles of international law that have been developed by the practice and agreement of the nations. Special attention will be devoted to the subject of neutrality and of the neutral rights and duties of the United States in view of the late war.

#### SOCIOLOGY.

An analysis of community life; its history and current aspects. The course sets forth the basis and nature of society; the factors of the production and direction of social evolution; the characteristics of the principles of social instincts, in the essential processes of social life; the treatment of concrete cases; and treats of problems that make up the life of today.

#### POVERTY AND RELIEF.

A study of poverty and social dependence and the measures of relief afforded through charity or philanthropy, together with general measures for social betterment; child welfare, public health and remedial legislation are included only so far as related to the subject.

#### THE DEFECTIVE CLASSES.

A study of the mentality and physically defective classes, including the insane; feeble minded; epileptic; blind; deaf and dumb; cripples; and also the sick and addicts to alcohol and drugs, with a consideration of preventive and therapeutic measures.

#### SOCIAL SURVEYS.

This course is designed for those interested in community study and particularly adapted to meet the needs of superin-

tendents, social workers, teachers, ministers, and others desiring to make local surveys. The following divisions of the subject are studied: City planning; municipal administration; industry and trade; church and religion; schools and education; recreation; charity; delinquency; health and sanitation; housing.

#### SOCIAL PATHOLOGY.

Among the subjects included will be social normality and abnormality; pathology of the body and mind; pauperism; poverty; unemployment; social maladjustment; philanthropy; public and private relief; remedial vs. preventive measures; character and causes of crime; the criminal type; penal responsibilities; the individualization of punishment; penal law; reformation and elimination of the criminal.

#### LABOR PROBLEMS.

The significance of organized labor; the government and policies of labor organization; strikes, boycotts, violence.

#### COURSES IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

A course dealing in Public Health and leading to the degrees:  
Sc.M. in Hygiene,  
Sc.D. in Hygiene,  
Sc.D. in Public Health.

#### MASTER OF SCIENCE IN HYGIENE.

A candidate for this degree must show the following requirements:

- (a) A degree in arts or science or its equivalent, as evidence of a liberal education.
- (b) Evidence of satisfactory completion of suitable courses in chemistry, physics, and biology.
- (c) In exceptional cases, on the recommendation of a recognized school, a candidate may be accepted who offers satisfactory evidence of special training of an advanced character in subjects pertinent to hygiene and public health.

The instruction includes lectures in laboratory courses in demography, or vital statistics; municipal and Federal health administration; hygiene; sanitary engineering; metabolism; dietetics; and branches allied to these topics.

The instruction extends over six quarters or two years.

### DOCTOR OF SCIENCE IN HYGIENE.

The requirements for matriculation are as follows:

- (a) The degree of Master of Science in Hygiene.
- (b) Any candidate recommended by a school of recognized standing and offering satisfactory evidence of training equivalent to that necessary for the degree of Master of Science in Hygiene.

The course includes laboratory demonstrations and lectures in the topics of chemical hygiene; bacteriological hygiene; physiological hygiene; advanced vital statistics; biometrics; special problems in sanitary engineering; industrial hygiene; social health insurance; law and administration of public health and hygiene.

### DOCTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

A course of lectures and laboratory work furnishing instruction in public health knowledge and methods.

As candidates for this degree, students must be graduates of approved medical schools, who in addition to a degree in medicine must show a preliminary liberal education as evidenced by a degree in arts or science or its equivalent; or students who have completed satisfactorily three years of the course in an approved medical school and who have had a liberal education, as evidenced by a degree in arts or science or its equivalent.

These candidates will be required to pursue a two years' course of instruction in laboratory and lecture courses and additionally one year of practical work in an organized public health service. The course of instruction includes:

- Bacteriology,
- Immunology,
- Sanitary Engineering,

Chemical Hygiene,  
Medical Zoology,  
Physiological Hygiene,  
Biometry and Vital Statistics,  
Public Health Administration,  
Epidemiology, and  
Allied Public Health Problems.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION AND CITIZENSHIP.

The School of Religion and Citizenship of the American University opened its doors for the admission of students with the beginning of the Fall term, 1921. This school does not offer under-graduate courses in theology and hence does not undertake to duplicate the work of the theological seminaries; it aims rather to provide a wider outlook upon religious, social and civic problems, recognizing as its ideal the promotion of Christian Americanism based upon a broad foundation of sound scholarship. To properly prepared men and women, therefore, are offered not only advanced courses of study, but unusual opportunities to pursue research in religion and social science as a preparation for the various fields of social service.

The school aims to provide for the needs of several types of students: (1) Ministers of the gospel who desire further graduate work in theology, history, etc., in order to be able to function more efficiently in their chosen field; (2) men and women who desire to prepare for some form of social service administration as a life work; (3) men and women who are looking forward to the field of higher education and who desire the preparation necessary to become professors of Philosophy, Biblical Literature, and allied subjects, in colleges and universities.

#### DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION.

##### OLD TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION.

The time, place, circumstances, literary structure, contents and authors of the Old Testament writings.

## OLD TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION.

The exact historical setting of each Old Testament book—the writer's message for his own time and the fundamental principles for our time.

## OLD TESTAMENT THEOLOGY.

The main religious ideas of Old Testament studied in chronological order and from the standpoint of each Old Testament writer.

## CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF OLD TESTAMENT.

Survey of Israel's History, together with that of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria and Syria.

## NEW TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION.

The time, place, circumstances, literary structure, contents and authors of the New Testament writings.

## NEW TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION.

The exact historical setting of each New Testament book. The writer's message of his own time and the fundamental principles for our time.

## NEW TESTAMENT THEOLOGY.

The main religious ideas of the New Testament studied in chronological order and from the standpoint of each New Testament writer.

## HISTORY OF NEW TESTAMENT TIMES.

A survey of the government, religion, customs, manners and civilization in Palestine during the first Christian century.

## HISTORY OF RELIGIONS.

## NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS.

The common phenomena of Science, Philosophy, and Religion. The Meaning and Function of Religion. Religious manifesta-



tions as found in Primitive Man, in Savage Man, in such Ancient Peoples as the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews. The distinctive and controlling ideas and customs of the different ethnic and interethnic religions, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Mohammedanism. Principal sects of Mohammedanism.

### THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Historical rise of the Religion of Christ, and its Jewish Antecedents. The Christ-Myth Theory. Apostolic Christianity. Development of Eastern and Western Christianity. Rise of Protestantism. The modern tendencies and common elements of world-wide Christianity.

### SOCIAL TEACHINGS OF JESUS.

Jesus' Approach to the Social Problem. His Idea of the Nature of Man. Man's Relation to God and to his Fellow Man. Jesus' Ideal of Society. His Teaching regarding the Family, the State, and Church. Wealth. His Conception of the Industrial Order. The Process of Human Progress.

There will be classroom discussions and criticisms. Research work will be assigned. Reports and Collateral Reading will be required.

### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Progress of Christianity from the birth of Christ to the present day will be traced. In text-book work supplemented by lectures and collateral reading and research, a liberal and comprehensive and accurate grasp of the vast record will be sought. The great councils, the papacy, the Reformation and Protestant Christianity will be thoroughly studied.

### DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Department of Citizenship is intended for three classes of students:

(1) Those who intend to engage in public service as a life career.

(2) Those who wish to become teachers of Citizenship, or workers among the foreign immigrants to this country, in the "Americanization" movement now in progress; and

(3) Those who are preparing to become Social Workers.

## COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Economics.

United States Constitutional History and Law.

Statutory Construction. The interpretation and construction of Constitutions and Statutes.

Immigration and Naturalization Laws of the United States. Statutory Provisions and Judicial and Departmental Decisions.

History of Immigration. Great Migrations of History. Immigration into the United States.

History of Latin-America. The general History of the various Latin-American Republics (except Mexico) from the Discovery of America to the present time.

Lectures on Current Diplomatic and Foreign Topics.

Current Legislation. A study of the Provisions and Progress of important proposed Legislation pending in Congress and in the State Legislatures.

Political History of the United States. From 1842 to the present time.

Historical and Economic Geography.

Citizenship. Historical Development, Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship. Rights, Immunities, and Duties of Citizens.

Commercial and Industrial Resources of the United States.

Principles and Methods of Education for Foreigners. Survey of Public and Private Agencies engaged in teaching Foreigners. Psychological basis of Education for Foreigners.

History of Europe since 1848.

Sociology.

The Social Teachings of Christ.

Commercial and Industrial Resources of the United States (continued).

Anthropology. Origin, Antiquity, and Ascent of Man.

Religions of the World, I. Non-Christian Religions.

Advanced Logic, I. Theory of Thought.

History of American Diplomacy. International Colonial Rivalries in America, and a Survey of the Foreign Policy of the United States from the birth of the Nation to the present time.

Anthropology, II. The Proto-History and Early History of the Human Race. The Peopling of the World.

Religions of the World, II. Christian Denominations.

Administrative Law.

Advanced Logic, II. Theory of Knowledge.

Study of American Ideas as shown by Distinctive Passages from leading American Authors.

Anthropology, III. Present sub-divisions of Mankind. Man's Future.

Racial Psychology. Psychology of particular National Groups. Organic and Social Heredity.

Legal Principles.

Comparative Constitutional Law. Constitutions and Political Institutions of the principal countries of Continental Europe.

Passports and Diplomatic Protection of Citizens Abroad.



# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.



# RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

## FACULTY.

LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Chancellor.  
JOHN EDWARD BENTLEY, A.M., M.R.E., Th.D., Professor  
and Director of Religious Education.

FRANK WILBUR COLLIER, A.B., S.T.B., Ph.D., Professor  
of Philosophy and New Testament Literature.

GEORGE STEWART DUNCAN, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of  
Oriental and Old Testament Literature.

PAUL KAUFMAN, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of the Bible as  
Literature.

ELLERY CORY STOWELL, A.B., Docteur en Droit, Pro-  
fessor of International Law.

MITCHELL CARROLL, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer in Art and  
Archaeology.

FREDERIC E. LEE, Ph.D., Lecturer in Sociology.

WALTON COLCORD JOHN, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer in Edu-  
cation and History of Philosophy.

HORACE B. DRURY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics.

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

Religious Education at the American University exists to meet the needs of a rapidly developing demand in Protestantism for trained religious leadership in the educational task of the church. A system of religious education, both evangelistic and educational in emphasis, is Protestantism's present contribution to democratic society. Its supreme task is the Christianizing of our personal and social ideals.

The entire resources of the American University are pledged to meet this increasing need. The courses listed in this catalog are especially designed to prepare young men and women for (1) professional leadership in colleges and universities as teachers, organizers and social workers; (2) Directors in Religious Edu-

cation and Social Service in churches and communities; (3) specialists in the several phases of church and young peoples' activities; (4) superintendents, principals and teachers in the increasing number of Week-Day Schools of religious education.

### ADMISSION.

Admission is open to three classes of students:

1. Men and women who are graduates of an approved college or university.

2. Men and women who have an equivalent of a baccalaureate degree or, at least, three years college work, are eligible to the three-year course in Religious Education leading to the degree of Master of Religious Education.

No student is considered a candidate for a degree until he has been in residence a sufficient time to enable his instructors to judge of his ability to do graduate work.

3. Persons, not graduates of recognized colleges, who wish to pursue graduate work not leading to a degree.

Students who are not candidates for a higher degree are not required to designate major or minor subjects but may elect their work with a view to a special purpose for which they are in attendance at the University. The courses announced for graduates are open for election by students not candidates for a degree upon the same general condition imposed upon candidates for a degree.

### AUDITORS.

With consent of instructors concerned, any mature person not registered as a student in the University, may be enrolled at the office as an auditor, in not more than two courses on payment of the regular tuition fee for such courses. Auditors are not permitted to take the examination or obtain credit for the courses attended.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR MASTER OF ARTS.

Students in Religious Education having the Baccalaureate Degree from a recognized college or university, may major in the



subjects of Religious Education. They must pursue a course of study in residence extending over a period of at least one year and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR A MASTER OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The Degree of Master of Religious Education will be granted upon the successful completion of three years of designated work at least two years of which, must be in addition to the requirements for a Baccalaureate Degree.

Advanced standing may be granted to students having degrees from recognized colleges and universities, for courses equivalent in content and method to the courses required for the Master of Religious Education Degree.

No degree will be granted for less than one year of residence study pursued under the direction of the Faculty of Religious Education.

The degree of M. R. E. is a professional degree and in addition to class-room and laboratory requirements will call for an approved clinical study of religious education satisfactory to the Faculty, which shall be done in some practical field of religious educational activity.

The candidate shall furthermore present a thesis of graduation on some practical phase of religious education. This shall testify that the necessary elements of the task have been thoroughly mastered, rendering the candidate as manifestly efficient in his chosen vocation. The subject of the thesis must be approved not later than November 1st, before promotion to actual candidacy for the degree, and the thesis, with five legible typewritten copies must be completed and in the hands of the Faculty on or before March 31st, prior to the annual commencement. The thesis shall be written under the advice of the instructor in the candidate's major field of study.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

A candidate of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must hold the bachelor's degree from a recognized college; must devote at

least three years to study, one of which must be in residence at American University, and to research in a special branch of learning; and present a dissertation which reveals ability to do independent research and which makes a distinct contribution to knowledge. The length of time spent is wholly secondary, but in judging the candidate's qualification the faculty will recognize graduate work completed at other institutions.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy must first secure the Master's degree in the School in which their major work is taken.

During the remainder of his work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (that is, after securing the Master's degree) the candidate shall be enrolled in the School in which he took his Master's degree and in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. His work after securing the Master's degree shall be under the direction of the Director of Research, in cooperation with the School in which his Master's degree was taken.

## CURRICULUM

(Each course in the following outline represents two classroom periods per week of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours.)

### A. ENGLISH BIBLE, LITERATURE AND EXEGESIS.

1. Old Testament Introduction.
2. Old Testament Interpretation.
3. Old Testament Theology (elective).
4. Contemporary History of the Old Testament (elective).
5. New Testament Introduction.
6. New Testament Interpretation.
7. New Testament Theology (elective).
8. History of New Testament Times (elective).
9. Literature of the Bible.

### B. RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY.

1. Advanced General Psychology.
2. Laboratory Psychology.

3. Social Psychology (elective).
4. Race Psychology (elective).
5. History of Moral and Religious Education (elective).
6. Psychology and Religion of Childhood and Adolescence.
7. Principles of Religious Education.
8. Methods and Programs of Religious Education.
9. Psychology of Religion (elective).
10. Religious Educational Practice.
11. History of Education (Ancient and Mediaeval) (elective).
12. History of Education (Modern and Contemporary) (elective).
13. Mental Diagnosis and Statistics.
14. Seminar in Religious Education (no credit).

#### C. PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

1. Theory of Thought (elective).
2. Theory of Knowledge (elective).
3. Metaphysics (elective).
4. Ethics.
5. Theism.
6. History of Philosophy (Ancient, Mediaeval and Modern) (elective).

#### D. ORIENTAL HISTORY, LITERATURE AND RELIGIONS.

1. History of Sumer Babylonia and Assyria (elective).
2. Advanced Babylonia and Assyria (elective).
3. Art and Archaeology of Sumer Babylonia and Assyria.
4. History of Israel.
5. Hebrew Art and Archaeology (elective).
6. Non-Christian Religions.
7. The Christian Religion.
8. Ecclesiastical History.

#### E. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

1. World Organization.
2. Citizenship.
3. Immigration.

## F. POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY.

1. Sociology (principles).
2. Poverty and Relief (elective).
3. Defective classes.
4. Social Surveys.
5. Social Pathology (elective).
6. Labor Problems (elective).

## COURSES OF STUDY.

## ENGLISH BIBLE, LITERATURE AND EXEGESIS.

## OLD TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION.

The course in the Old Testament will include a critical study of each book to get the exact idea of the writer from the standpoint of his own time. Questions of authorship, time, place and purpose of writing will be considered. The main religious ideas, historic and archaeological problems will be fully discussed.

Dr. Duncan.

## NEW TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION.

A critical study of the four Gospels, the dates and conditions under which they were written, the influence contemporary life had upon the writers and to what extent the Synoptic Gospels and the Fourth Gospel record the words of Christ. The problems of authorship and purpose of the Pauline and other epistles and of the book of Revelations.

Dr. Collier.

## PERSON AND TEACHING OF CHRIST.

A critical examination of the material relating to the person of Christ as found in the Synoptic Gospels and the Fourth Gospel, considering what the common people, the Jewish leaders, the Disciples thought of Him, and finally what he thought of himself as evidenced by a study of his self-consciousness. An historical and critical examination of the principles of Christ as found in the Synoptic and Fourth Gospel.

Two periods per week.

Dr. Collier.

## LITERATURE OF THE BIBLE.

A general study of the literary types of the Old Testament and the Apocrypha: narrative, drama, lyric poetry, and the various kinds of wisdom literature. Comparative method in relating the several types to similar examples in other literatures. The approach is non-theological and non-doctrinal.

Moulton's Modern Reader's Bible used as text.

Dr. Kaufman.

## RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AND PSYCHOLOGY.

## HISTORY OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

A rapid survey of the history of moral and religious education in the early Christian Church, with special consideration of the Jewish, Grecian, and Roman backgrounds. A discussion of the Monastic period and religious life. The pedagogical aspects of the Renaissance and Humanism. The outstanding contribution of the reformers; Luther, Melancthon, Calvin, etc. Early Protestant schools in Germany, Switzerland, and England. The Roman Catholic systems. Origin and development of the International Sunday School Association. Place and purpose of the Religious Education Association and other religious agencies and institutions.

Dr. Bentley.

## THE PSYCHOLOGY AND RELIGION OF CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE.

A summary of the history of the Paidology movement with an analysis of the periods of human development from infancy to adolescence in terms of physical growth, mental unfolding, social adaptation and religious expansion. The field will be approached from the genetic, psychoanalytic and experimental methods where each yields its contributions to religious education.

Dr. Bentley.

## THE PRINCIPLES OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

An examination of the principles underlying moral and religious education. (a) A study of human behavior with the

capacities, tendencies, reflexes and instincts of man in the development of consciousness. (b) A classification of elemental factors, sensations and simple image leading to a discussion of attention, affection and perception in the learning process. (c) The facts and laws of undivided differences and their relation to heredity and environment. (d) The pedagogy of fear, anger; the emotions and sentiments. Motivation and interest in the pupils' approach to the church school subjects and life's purposes as moral and religious citizens. (e) Religious educational ideals and the operation of the psychophysical tendencies of the human mind in the life of society according to the principles of social psychology. (f) A survey of unconscious mental life of the individual and those about him from the recent discoveries in psychoanalysis.

Dr. Bentley.

#### THE METHODS OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

This course seeks to apply religious education to the local church and will discuss the following: (a) The art of illustration and instruction in the classroom; learning by dramatization, pageants and the stereopticon. The principles and methods of storytelling, handwork, and the chief factors in building a Teacher Training Class within the local church. (b) The genetic aspects and function of worship, educational evangelism. (c) The organization and administration of the Local Church School.

Dr. Bentley.

#### THE PROGRAMS OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

(a) The building of a Community School of Religious Education for Christian leadership. (b) The organization and operation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools. (c) The principles and methods of weekday religious instruction and the correlation of weekday and Sunday systems. For each division references will be made to the accepted texts and general literature of the entire field cited.

Dr. Bentley.

#### APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY FOR RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

The application of experimental psychological methods to religious education dealing with (a) the materials and principles

of curriculum building; (b) consideration of the content and results of the education tests and measurement movement and their application to, and meaning for, both the group and individual, leading to an examination of tests in religious education. (Laboratory course.)

#### SEMINAR IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.

This course is required of all students in Religious Education.

#### SYSTEMATIC PSYCHOLOGY.

A general course presenting the facts of mental life in their larger outline. The course will consist of lectures and demonstrations dealing with the physiological background, sense perception, images and feelings, etc., presenting the more important facts that have come to our knowledge by experimental investigation.

Dr. Bentley.

#### LABORATORY PSYCHOLOGY.

The purpose of this course is to familiarize the student with his own mental processes and the fundamental laws of the psychophysical organism. It is designed to afford an understanding of scientific methods in observation as applied to mental material and is basic to experimental education giving a knowledge of laboratory technique in assembling data and tabulating results. Individual and group experiments will be conducted.

Dr. Bentley.

#### THE PSYCHOLOGY OF RELIGION

A course for advanced students or those preparing for the Master's degree in Theology, consisting of an analysis of religious phenomena; the formation and function of religious beliefs; the emotions and sentiments; the unconscious states, etc.

Dr. Collier.

#### GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY.

Introductory course, laying the foundations for advanced study both in the field of structural and functional Psychology, and in

the branches of behaviouristic, neurological, and experimental science. The course will deal with general problems of theoretical and experimental Psychology; the Freudian method and the psychological work of the newer schools such as the New Nancy School and the different schools of New Thought; and will suggest a general analysis and systematization of the diverse developments and methods which have made contributions to Psychology as it exists today.

This course is required for all students in Psychology, and is intended to meet the needs both of students who intend to pursue further work in the field and of students who desire only an elementary survey of Psychology.

Two periods per week for full year (three terms); credit may be given for separate quarters in individual cases, by special arrangement with the instructors.

Lectures, written or oral class-tests, and a final thesis.

Dr. Collier.

Dr. Bentley.

#### ADVANCED THEORETICAL PSYCHOLOGY.

This course deals critically with psychological theories of sensation, emotion, attention, cognition, memory, etc., and covers modern experimental work bearing upon these theories.

Two periods per week during full year (three terms). One lecture each week, and one period of class report and discussion. Individual reports by each member of the class, in turn, upon experimental results bearing on theory under discussion; and a thesis on selected topic.

#### SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The study of the mental characters of man as they are affected by his social life. Investigation of such problems as the nature of the social unit, the group mind in its different aspects, the crowd, the mob, the deliberate assembly. Instinct, imitation, intelligence, and suggestion in social life.

Dr. Collier.



## RACIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

**Individual and group psychology**; the distinction and interrelation between them. The common characteristics of the human race. Organic and social heredity. Physical basis of racial mentality. Question of races differing in general ability. Psychology of particular racial and national groups. Modifications in national psychology.

Dr. Collier.

## HISTORY OF PSYCHOLOGY.

Course traces origin of psychology in ancient philosophy; its development in theoretical French, German, and English schools; and the rise and development of experimental psychology in Germany, France, and America.

## SPECIAL THEORETICAL RESEARCH.

Individual students who have done a considerable amount of advanced work in Metaphysics, Ethics, Epistemology, Religion, or Hindu philosophies, may make individual plans with the instructors for special theoretical research and thesis upon the relation of the particular branch of philosophy selected to psychology.

Dr. Collier.

## HISTORY OF EDUCATION; ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL PERIODS.

The study of the development of educational principles and practices from the early Greek period until the close of the 15th century. The relations between secondary and higher education will be discussed. Special attention will be given to the "Greek Universities," and the later development of the "studium generale" as it appeared in the universities of Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, and those of Scotland and Germany.

Regular presentation and discussion of papers will be required.

One period per week.

Dr. John.

## HISTORY OF EDUCATION; MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY PERIODS.

This course is the continuation of the one outlined above. The development of the German gymnasium, the English Public

School, and other types of secondary schools with special reference to their relations to the universities.

During the latter half of the year attention will be given to the aims and standards of colleges and preparatory schools in the United States.

One period per week.

Dr. John.

## PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS.

The courses in philosophy are so arranged that the classroom work, which covers the principal problems in philosophy, may be covered in three years. The research should be done simultaneously, but the time element is not so important in this phase of the work as is the ability of the student to demonstrate that he is able to carry on independent investigation.

### THEORY OF THOUGHT.

The meaning and scope of Philosophy, the general nature and conditions of thought, perception, the significance of the categories, the notion, the judgment, inference, proof, explanation. structural fallacies, deduction and induction. Two periods weekly. first year, first term.

There will be classroom discussions and criticisms of the aforementioned problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Dr. Collier.

### THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE.

Theoretical and practical possibility of Philosophical Scepticism, Realism and Idealism, Apriorism and Empiricism, the distinction between knowledge and belief. Two periods weekly, first year, second term.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms of the foregoing problems. Research work will be assigned to students. Individual work will be arranged for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Dr. Collier.

## METAPHYSICS.

The consideration of the aim and field of metaphysics will be followed with the investigation of the problems of (1) Ontology—Appearance and Reality, Being, the Nature of Things, Change and Identity, Causality, and the Nature of the World-Ground; (2) Cosmology—Space, Time, Motion, Matter, Force, and the Cosmic Mechanism; (3) Psychology—the Soul, the Relation of Soul and Body, Mental Mechanism, Freedom and Necessity. Two periods weekly, first year, third term.

The classroom work will consist of discussions and criticisms of the problems as stated. Research work will be assigned for each student, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Dr. Collier.

## THEISM.

Religion, its origin and rational ground, the unity, intelligence, and personality of the World-Ground; the metaphysical attributes of the World-Ground; the relation of God to the world; the ethical nature of the World-Ground; Theism and Practical Life. Two periods weekly, second year, first term.

In the classroom there will be discussions and criticisms of these problems as stated above, and independent research work will be required of each student. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Dr. Collier.

## ETHICS.

The course will cover the fundamental ethical ideas, Good, Duty, and Virtue; the principal schools of Ethics, Egoism, Hedonism, Utilitarianism, Intuitionism, and Evolutionary Ethics, the Ethics of the Individual, of the Family, and of Society. Two periods weekly, second year, second term.

The classroom work will consist of discussion and criticisms of these problems as outlined by the instructor. Independent research work will be required of students. Individual work will be assigned, and monthly papers will be presented to the instructor.

Dr. Collier.

## PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

The reason, purpose and authority of law. Relation of past and present laws to morals, psychology, economic and social evolution.

## HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

The entire third year will be given to the history of Philosophy. Classroom work will consist of the discussion and criticism of the main problems of each philosophical system. Such works as Windelband's History of Philosophy will be followed with readings from the original sources. Independent research work will be required of students, and individual work will be assigned, papers being presented to the instructor monthly.

## ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL, FROM 600 B. C. TO 1600 A. D.

The course is designed to assist the student in obtaining a well organized background of philosophic thought with special reference to the problems of education and of civilization in general. Regular reports and discussions based upon assigned readings from translations of the original philosophic treatises will be required throughout the year.

Dr. John.

## MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY, FROM 1600 A. D. TO THE PRESENT TIME.

This course is a continuation of the one preceding.

Dr. John.

## ORIENTAL HISTORY, LITERATURE AND RELIGIONS.

## I.

## SUMER BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

## HISTORY OF SUMER BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

History, culture, religion, politics and economics.

King: Sumer and Akkad.

King: History of Babylonia.

Rogers: History of Babylonia and Assyria.

Goodspeed: History of Babylonians and Assyrians.

## ELEMENTARY BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

The signs and grammatical principles.

Delitzsch: Assyria Grammar.

Delitzsch: Assyria Reading Selections.

## ADVANCED BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

The more important historical, business, epistolary and religious texts.

Delitzsch: Assyria Reading Selections.

Cuneiform Texts from British Museum.

Delitzsch: Assyria Dictionary.

Muss-Arnolt: Dictionary of Assyrian Language.

## ELEMENTARY SUMERIAN.

The signs and grammatical principles.

Delitzsch: Sumerian Grammar.

## SUMERIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

Historical and religious texts.

Cuneiform Texts from British Museum.

Delitzsch: Sumerian Glossary.

## ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY OF SUMER BABYLONIA AND ASSYRIA.

Maps, plans, carts, photographs and stereopticon views will be used.

Handcock: Mesopotamia Archaeology.

## II.

## EGYPT.

## HISTORY OF EGYPT.

History, culture, religion, politics and economics.

Breasted: History of Egypt.

## EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE.

The signs and grammatical principles.

Erman: Egyptian Grammar.

## EGYPTIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

Historical and religious texts.

Erman: Egyptian Reading Book.

Erman: Egyptian Glossary.

## ADVANCED EGYPTIAN.

Inscriptions from the Pyramids.

Sethe: Pyramid Texts.

## EGYPTIAN ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Maps, plans, carts, photographs and stereopticon views will be used.

Maspero: Egyptian Archaeology.

Maspero: Art in Egypt.

## III.

## PALESTINE.

## HISTORY OF ISRAEL.

History, culture, religion, politics and economics.

Smith: O. T. History.

Peritz: O. T. History.

Savders: History of Hebrews.

## ELEMENTARY HEBREW.

The grammatical principles with reading of selections from Hebrew Bible.

Harper: Elements of Hebrew Grammar.

Harper: Hebrew Method of Manual.

Harper: Hebrew Syntax.

Davidson: Hebrew Grammar.

## ADVANCED HEBREW.

Selections from the history, poetry, prophecy and law.

Kittel: Biblia Hebraica.

Brown: Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon.

International Critical Commentary.

Peake: Bible Commentary.

## HEBREW ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Maps, plans, photographs, carts, stereopticon views will be used.

Handcock: Archaeology and the Holy Land.

Benzinger: Hebrew Archaeology.

Bliss: Development of Palestine Exploration.

Dr. Duncan.

## OLD TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION AND INTERPRETATION.

The time, place, circumstances, literary structure, contents and authors of the Old Testament writings.

The exact historical setting of each Old Testament book—the writer's message for his own time and the fundamental principles for our time.

Dr. Duncan.

## OLD TESTAMENT THEOLOGY.

The main religious ideas of Old Testament studied in chronological order and from the standpoint of each Old Testament writer.

## CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF OLD TESTAMENT.

Survey of Israel's History, together with that of Egypt, Babylonia, Assyria and Syria.

## NEW TESTAMENT INTRODUCTION.

The time, place, circumstances, literary structure, contents and authors of the New Testament writings.

## NEW TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION

The exact historical setting of each New Testament book. The writer's message of his own time and the fundamental principles for our time. Dr. Collier.

## NEW TESTAMENT THEOLOGY.

The main religious ideas of the New Testament studied in chronological order and from the standpoint of each New Testament writer.

## HISTORY OF NEW TESTAMENT TIMES.

A survey of the government, religion, customs, manners and civilization of Palestine during the first Christian century.

## NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS.

The common phenomena of Science, Philosophy, and Religion. The Meaning and Function of Religion. Religious manifestations as found in Primitive Man, in Savage Man, in such Ancient Peoples as the Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, and Hebrews. The distinctive and controlling ideas and customs of the different ethnic and interethnic religions, such as Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism, Mohammendanism. Principal sects of Mohammedanism.

## THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

Historical rise of the Religion of Christ, and its Jewish Antecedents. The Christ-Myth Theory. Apostolic Christianity. Development of Eastern and Western Christianity. Rise of Protestantism. The modern tendencies and common elements of world-wide Christianity.

## SOCIAL TEACHINGS OF JESUS.

Jesus' Approach to the Social Problem. His Idea of the Nature of Man. Man's Relation to God and to his Fellow Man. Jesus' Ideal of Society. His Teaching regarding the Family, the State, and Church. Wealth. His Conception of the Industrial Order. The Process of Human Progress.

There will be classroom discussions and criticisms. Research



work will be assigned. Reports and Collateral Reading will be required.  
Dr. Collier.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Progress of Christianity from the birth of Christ to the present day will be traced. In text-book work supplemented by lectures and collateral reading and research, a liberal and comprehensive and accurate grasp of the vast record will be sought. The great councils, the papacy, the Reformation and Protestant Christianity will be thoroughly studied.

#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

##### WORLD ORGANIZATION.

History of the projects of international organization. Present possibility of a more perfect union of the states of the world. Powers necessarily reserved to independent states. Analogies and differences between a nation of confederated states and a supra-national state. Present status of the League of Nations and its relations with non-member states. Other forms of internationalism and international cooperation: International unions, cosmopolitanism, world languages, universality of art and science.  
Dr. Stowell.

##### HISTORY OF INTERVENTION IN EUROPE.

The social and political causes of conflict between European States.  
Dr. Stowell.

#### POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY.

##### GENERAL SOCIOLOGY.

Fall, Winter and Spring terms. Two periods per week.

This course, which continues throughout the year, covers a study of social evolution and societal organization; the fundamental principles of the science of society; development of early industrial, religious, family and regulative organizations; modes of social activity among savage, barbarous, and civilized peoples. A substantial amount of outside reading in the field of the most important sociological literature is required. Dr. Lee.



# THE SCHOOL OF THE POLITICAL SCIENCES

JURISPRUDENCE  
GOVERNMENT  
DIPLOMACY  
FOREIGN TRADE  
ECONOMICS



## OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION.

LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Chancellor.

ALBERT HUTCHINSON PUTNEY, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D.,  
Dean and Professor of Law.

FRANK WILBUR COLLIER, A.B., S.T.B., Ph.D., Professor  
of Philosophy and Psychology.

FREDERICK JUCHHOFF, LL.M., Ph.D., Professor of Eco-  
nomics.

ELLERY CORY STOWELL, A.B., Docteur en Droit, Pro-  
fessor of International Law.

JOHN EDWARD BENTLEY, A.M., M.R.E., Th.D., Professor  
of Psychology.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Com-  
parative Constitutional Law and Interstate Commerce Law.

CHARLES CALLEN TANSILL, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of  
History.

GILBERT OWEN NATIONS, B.S., Ph.D., Professor of  
Roman and Canon Law.

BLAINE FREE MOORE, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Political  
Science.

ESTEBAN GIL-BORGES, LL.D., Lecturer in Latin-American  
Diplomatic History.

FREDERIC E. LEE, Ph.D., Lecturer in Relations with the  
Orient.

WILLIAM RAY MANNING, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer in Latin-  
American History.

KNUTE E. CARLSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in Trade with Europe.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY, LL.M., Lecturer on Admiralty  
Law.

EDWIN SEWARD PULLER, Ph.B., LL.M., Lecturer in Citizenship.

FRANCIS S. KEY-SMITH, LL.M., Lecturer in Departmental Practice.

WILLIAM ALFRED REID, LL.B., LL.M., Lecturer in Commerce.

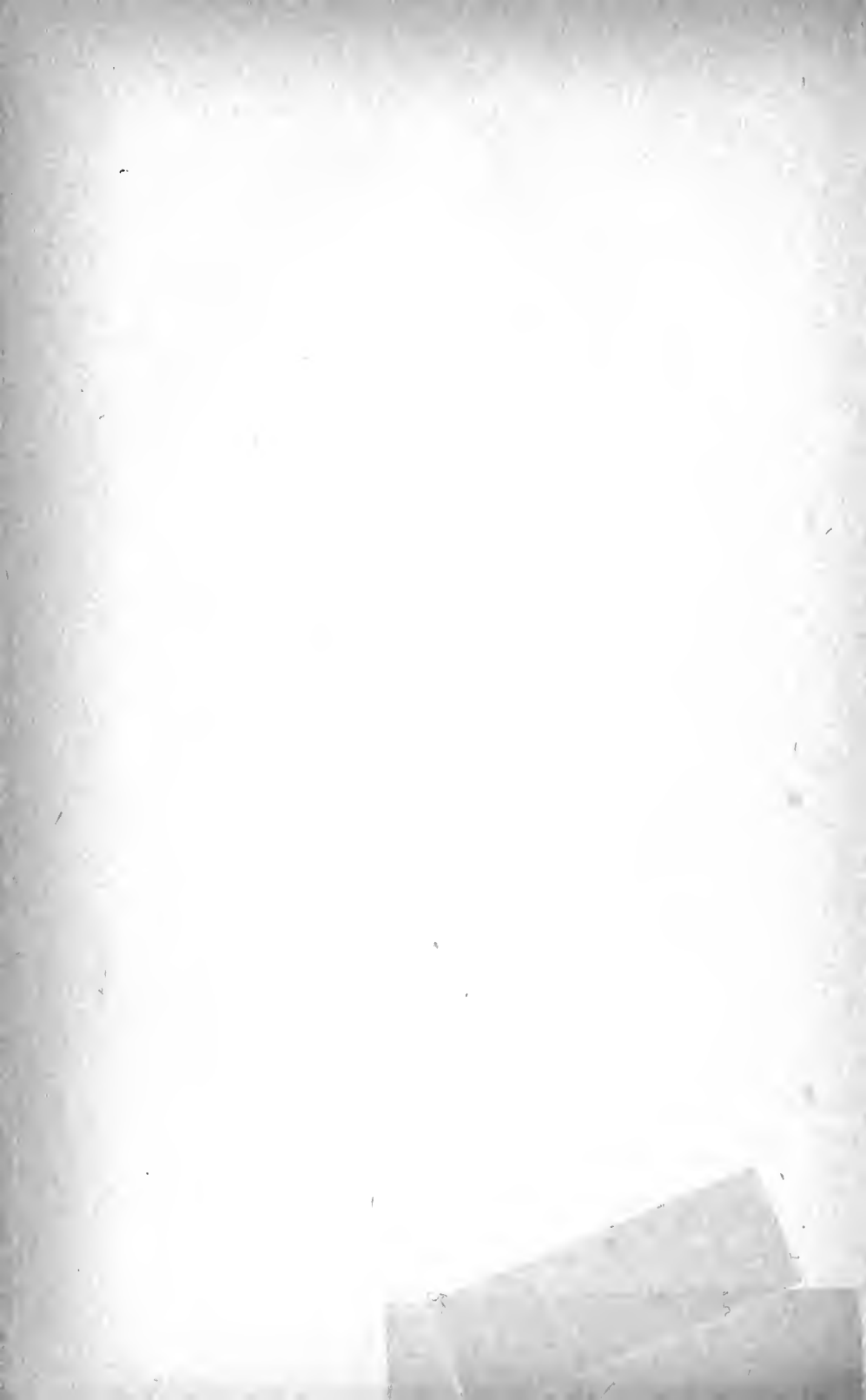
CHARLES LEE COOKE, Lecturer in Diplomatic Ceremonials.

HORACE B. DRURY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics.

HENRY WARREN VAN PELT, A.M., Lecturer in Transportation.

TOLLEFF B. THOMPSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in Commerce.

# JURISPRUDENCE





## FACULTY.

LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Chancellor.

ALBERT H. PUTNEY, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Dean and Professor of Constitutional Law and Diplomatic History.

FRANK W. COLLIER, A.B., S.T.B., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy and Logic.

FREDERICK JUCHHOFF, LL.M., Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Municipal Government.

ELLERY C. STOWELL, A.B., Docteur en Droit, Professor of International Law.

CHARLES C. TANSILL, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Diplomatic and Political History.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law and Interstate Commerce Law.

GILBERT O. NATIONS, B.S., Ph.D., Professor of Roman and Canon Law.

ESTEBAN GIL-BORGES, LL.D., Lecturer in Latin-American Diplomatic History.

EDWIN S. PULLER, Ph.B., LL.M., Lecturer in Citizenship.

FRANCIS S. KEY-SMITH, LL.M., Lecturer in Departmental Practice.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY, LL.M., Lecturer in Admiralty Law.

HENRY L. BRYAN, LL.M., Lecturer in Federal Statutes.

BLAINE F. MOORE, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science.

## ADMISSION.

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Admission to the school is open to two classes of students.

1. Men and women who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an approved law school.

No student is considered a candidate for a degree until he has been in residence a sufficient time to enable his instructors to judge of his ability to do graduate work.

2. Persons not graduates of recognized colleges who wish to pursue graduate work not leading to a degree.

Students who are not candidates for a higher degree are not required to designate major or minor subjects but may elect their work with a view to a special purpose for which they are in attendance at the University. The courses announced for graduates are open for election by students not candidates for a degree upon the same general condition imposed upon candidates for a degree.

## AUDITORS.

With consent of instructors concerned any mature person not registered as a student in the University, may be enrolled at the office as an auditor in not more than two courses on payment of the regular tuition fee for such courses. Auditors are not permitted to take the examination or obtain credit for the courses attended.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

In the section of Jurisprudence students who have completed an undergraduate law course are given an opportunity to pursue graduate professional studies in their special field. The degrees here given are those of Master of Laws and Doctor of Civil Law.

## MASTER OF LAWS.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws must hold the baccalaureate degree from a recognized law school; must pursue a course of study extending over a period of one or more

years and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

### DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

To be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, the applicant must have received both the degree of Bachelor of Arts or its equivalent, and the degree of Master of Laws from an approved law school. The candidate must devote at least two years to study, one of which must be in residence at the American University, and present a dissertation which reveals ability to do independent research and which makes a distinct contribution to knowledge.

To obtain credit for a full term's work a candidate must take at least ten hours per week of classroom work (selected from the list of courses offered in this Department), or do an equivalent amount of individual research work, and in addition must attend the general lecture courses on legal topics given in this school. A student taking less than this amount of work in a term will be given a proportionate credit toward his degree.



## COURSES OF STUDY.

## HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LAW.

## I. SPECIAL TOPICS IN ANGLO-AMERICAN LEGAL HISTORY (2).

General outlines. Organization and jurisdiction of courts. Commercial Law; Torts; Property; Wills; Descent; Marriage.

Dr. Putney.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

Summer Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## II. HISTORY OF ENGLISH COMMON LAW (1).

Anglo-Saxon Law; Norman Law; Roman and Canon Law in England.

Dr. Putney.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

Summer Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## III. PHILOSOPHY OF LAW (2).

The reason, purpose and authority of Law. Relation of past and present laws to morals, psychology, economic and social evolution.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## IV. ANCIENT AND MEDIAEVAL LEGAL HISTORY.

Laws of Babylonia, Egypt, Phoenicia, Israel, India, Greece and Rome. The Justinian Code. Civil and Canon Law. Early English Law.

Dr. Nations.

Fall Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## V. JURISPRUDENCE (1).

A study of the masterpieces of the leading writers on this subject.

Dr. Nations.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

## I. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I.

General Course. (Not open to candidates for the D.C.L. degree.)

Dr. Putney.

Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## II. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II (1).

Recent constitutional decisions. A survey of the twelve hundred decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court since 1900 on constitutional questions and of the leading constitutional decisions rendered by the State Courts and inferior Federal Courts during this period.

Dr. Putney.

Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## III. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW III (2).

Constitutional aspects of social and industrial problems. The nature of the Police Power; legislation concerning public health, order and safety; constitutionality of labor legislation; control of combinations of capital; regulation of public service corporations.

Dr. Putney.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

## IV. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IV (2).

Constitutional questions connected with taxation.

Dr. Putney.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## V. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW V.

Character and history of Constitutions. Origin and adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Place of the Federal Constitution and Statutes in the American legal system.

Dr. Putney.

Summer Term.

2½ hours per week.

## VI. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW VI.

History of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Dr. Putney.

Summer Term.

2½ hours per week.

## VII. COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A comparative study of the Constitutions and political institutions of the principal European countries.

Dr. Needham.

Fall Term.

2½ hours per week.

## VIII. INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW I.

Constitutional and statutory provisions and judicial decisions as to the powers of Congress over Interstate Commerce.

Dr. Needham.

Winter Term.

3¾ hours per week.

## IX. INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW II.

Powers of the Commission.

Dr. Needham.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## X. CITIZENSHIP.

Historical Development, Acquisition, and Loss of Citizenship Rights, Immunities and Duties of Citizens.

Mr. Fuller.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

## XI. STATUTORY LAW AND CASE LAW.

Principles of Constitutional and Statutory Construction. Authority as precedents of the decisions of the various Federal and State Courts.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## INTERNATIONAL LAW.

## I. INTERNATIONAL LAW (1).

The Principles of International Law and Foreign Relations, employing the case method in conjunction with assigned readings in text books.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

3¾ hours per week.

## II. INTERNATIONAL LAW II (1).

An intensive study of the principles of substantive International Law only open to those who have had International Law I or its equivalent.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## III. INTERNATIONAL LAW III (2).

An intensive study of International Law procedure, International Union and World Organization. Only open to those who have had International Law I or its equivalent.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## IV. THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND IMMUNITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Fall Term.

1¼ hours per week.

Dr. Stowell.

## V. THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND IMMUNITIES OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

Dr. Stowell.

Winter Term.

1¼ hours per week.

## VI. THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES FOR THE DIRECTION OF FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Dr. Stowell.

Spring Term.

1¼ hours per week.

## VII. DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION OF CITIZENS ABROAD.

Including the subject of passports.

Mr. Puller.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## VIII. ADMIRALTY LAW.

Mr. Flournoy.

Summer Term.

2½ hours per week.



IX. CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND UNIFICATION OF  
SOUTH AMERICAN LAWS.

Fall Term. Dr. Gil-Borges.  
1¼ hours per week.

## ROMAN AND CANON LAW.

## I. ROMAN LAW I.

Outlines of the History and Principles of the Roman Law.  
Dr. Nations.  
Fall Term. 2½ hours per week.

## 2. ROMAN LAW II.

The Institutes of Justinian.  
Dr. Nations.  
Winter Term. 2½ hours per week.

## 3. CANON LAW.

Dr. Nations.  
Spring Term. 2½ hours per week.

## 4. SPANISH-AMERICAN LAW.

Summer Term. 2½ hours per week.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND MUNICIPAL  
GOVERNMENT.

## 1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

A consideration of the subject of judicial control over administrative action in the United States. Among the topics treated are the distinction between executive, judicial, and legislative functions, conclusiveness of administrative determination, administrative execution, and proceedings for relief against actions of administrative officers.

Fall Term. 1¼ hours per week.

## 2. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

A year course covering (1) the law of municipal corporations, their organization, rights, powers and liabilities; (2) the law of public service corporations, such as gas, electric power, and water companies; (3) the regulation of public service corporations and the problems of their internal organization.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 3. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

This course deals with the history and development of city government in the United States; particular attention is given to the administrative problems.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## 4. AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

This course deals with the original principles of state government in the United States, including the development of state constitutions; the federal constitution and the problems of modern state and federal government, with emphasis on plans for administrative organization and control.

Dr. Moore.

Fall Term.

3¾ hours per week.

## 5. NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

A descriptive study of the organization of the national government.

Dr. Moore.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 6. STATE ADMINISTRATION.

This course covers a study of the growth, development, and present status of state governments.

Dr. Moore.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 7. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

This course deals with public income and expenditure, budgetary methods, public revenues, and public debt. A careful analysis

is made of the methods of taxation in this country and Europe.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall and Winter Terms.

2½ hours per week.

#### 8. SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

A general course in the theories of government and political science.

Fall Term.

3¾ hours per week.

Students in this section may also, with the permission of the Dean, take a limited amount of their work in Diplomatic History, or in Logic or Psychology in the School of Arts and Science.



GOVERNMENT



## FACULTY.

LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Chancellor.

ALBERT H. PUTNEY, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Dean and Professor of Constitutional Law and Diplomatic History.

FREDERICK JUCHHOFF, LL.M., Ph.D., Professor of Economics and Municipal Government.

ELLERY C. STOWELL, A.B., Docteur en Droit, Professor of International Law.

CHARLES C. TANSILL, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Diplomatic and Political History.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law.

BLAINE F. MOORE, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science.

EDWIN S. FULLER, Ph.B., LL.M., Lecturer on Citizenship.

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## GOVERNMENT.

The Department of Government of the American University was organized in response to the demand for a school, located in the nation's capital, offering a thorough and comprehensive course of study in the principles, theories, and problems of government.

The courses in Government are professional-graduate courses. The work is planned to meet the requirements of several distinct types of persons. (1) Lawyers, who recognize the need of a thorough knowledge of government and political science as essential to the highest success in the practice of their chosen profession. (2) Persons who are now engaged, or expect to enter, some form of public service or political activity, who desire to fit themselves for more effective public leadership. (3) Men and women who expect to enter the field of collegiate teaching in the field of government and political science.

Students in Washington enjoy unequalled advantages in the way of library facilities and personal contact with, and frequently study under, men who are specialists in their respective fields and who are now actively engaged in solving the numerous problems of our nation.

## ADMISSION.

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Admission is open to three classes of students.

1. Men and women who are graduates of an approved college or university or who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an approved law school.

2. Men and women who have an equivalent of a baccalaureate degree or at least, three years college work are eligible to the three-year course leading to the degree of Master of Political Science.

No student is considered a candidate for a degree until he has been in residence a sufficient time to enable his instructors to judge of his ability to do graduate work.

3. Persons not graduates of recognized colleges who wish to pursue graduate work not leading to a degree.

Students who are not candidates for a higher degree are not required to designate major or minor subjects but may elect their work with a view to a special purpose for which they are in attendance at the University. The courses announced for graduates are open for election by students not candidates for a degree upon the same general condition imposed upon candidates for a degree.

## AUDITORS.

With consent of instructors concerned any mature person not registered as a student in the University, may be enrolled at the office as an auditor in not more than two courses on payment of the regular tuition fee for such courses. Auditors are not permitted to take the examination or obtain credit for the courses attended.



## REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Students whose major work is in the field of Government may become candidates for the degrees of Master of Political Science, Master of Laws, Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy under the following conditions:

## MASTER OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The degree of Master of Political Science will be granted upon the successful completion of three year's work in Government, at least two years of which must be in addition to the requirements for a baccalaureate degree. A thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean must also be submitted.

Advanced standing may be granted to students holding degrees from recognized colleges and universities for courses equivalent in content and method to the courses offered in this institution. However, no degree will be granted for less than one year resident work in courses pursued under the direction of the faculty of The School of The Political Sciences.

## MASTER OF LAWS.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws must hold the baccalaureate degree from a recognized law school; must pursue a course extending over a period of one or more years majoring in Government; and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

Students having the degree of A.B., B.S., or Ph.B. from a recognized college or university, may become candidates for the degree of Master of Arts and may take their major work in Government. They must pursue a course of study in residence extending over a period of at least one year and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

## DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Students who have received the degree of Master of Arts majoring in Government may become candidates for the degree

of Doctor of Philosophy, under the rules and regulations of the Graduate School of Arts and Science. (See announcement of that school.) Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Diplomacy, after they receive the degree of Master of Arts in Diplomacy, will be enrolled in the Graduate School of The Political Sciences and also in the Graduate School of Arts and Science.

The method of instruction in this school will be partly by lectures and partly by individual research work under the supervision of some member of the faculty.

To obtain credit for a full term's work a candidate must take at least ten hours per week of classroom work (selected from the list of courses offered in this Department), or do an equivalent amount of individual research work, and in addition must attend the general lecture courses on legal topics given in this school. A student taking less than this amount of work in a term will be given a proportionate credit toward his degree.

## CURRICULUM

Leading to the Degree of Master of Political Science.

## FIRST YEAR.

American Government.	
Fall Term.	3¾ hours per week.
Political History of the United States.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Parliamentary Law.	
Fall Term.	2½ hours per week.
The Work of Legislation.	
Fall Term.	1¼ hours per week.
Current Legislation.	
Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.
United States Constitutional Law I.	
Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.
National Administration.	
Winter Term.	2½ hours per week.
Citizenship.	
Winter Term.	2½ hours per week.
State Governments.	
Spring Term.	2½ hours per week.
Statutory Law and Case Law.	
Spring Term.	2½ hours per week.

## SECOND YEAR.

Science of Government.	
Fall Term.	3¾ hours per week.
International Law I.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	3¾ hours per week.
Political History of the United States.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
United States Constitutional Law III.	
Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Current Legislation.	
Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.

## THIRD YEAR.

## Comparative Constitutional Law.

Fall Term.	2½ hours per week.
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## Municipal Corporations and Public Utilities.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
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## Municipal Government.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.
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## Administrative Law.

Fall Term.	1¼ hours per week.
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## Public Finance and Taxation.

Fall and Winter Terms.	2½ hours per week.
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## Current Legislation.

Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.
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## United States Constitutional Law III.

Winter Term.	2½ hours per week.
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## United States Constitutional Law IV.

Spring Term.	2½ hours per week.
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## Diplomatic Protection of Citizens.

Spring Term.	2½ hours per week.
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## COURSES OF STUDY.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

## I. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I.

General Course.

Dr. Putney.

Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## II. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II (1).

Recent constitutional decisions. A survey of the twelve hundred decisions rendered by the United States Supreme Court since 1900 on constitutional questions and of the leading constitutional decisions rendered by the State Courts and inferior Federal Courts during this period.

Dr. Putney.

Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## III. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW III (2).

Constitutional aspects of social and industrial problems. The nature of the Police Power; legislation concerning public health, order and safety; constitutionality of labor legislation; control of combinations of capital; regulation of public service corporations.

Dr. Putney.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

## IV. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IV (2).

Constitutional questions connected with taxation.

Dr. Putney.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## V. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW V.

Character and history of Constitutions. Origin and adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Place of the Federal Constitutional and Statutes in the American legal system.

Dr. Putney.

Summer Term.

2½ hours per week.

## VI. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW VI.

History of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Dr. Putney.

Summer Term.

2½ hours per week.

## VII. COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A comparative study of the Constitutions and political institutions of the principal European countries.

Dr. Needham.

Fall Term.

2½ hours per week.

## VIII. INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW I.

Constitutional and statutory provisions and judicial decisions as to the powers of Congress over Interstate Commerce.

Dr. Needham.

Winter Term.

3¾ hours per week.

## IX. INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW II.

Powers of the Commission. Dr. Needham.  
Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## X. CITIZENSHIP.

Historical Development, Acquisition, and Loss of Citizenship,  
Rights, Immunities and Duties of Citizens. Mr. Puller.  
Winter Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## XI. STATUTORY LAW AND CASE LAW.

Principles of Constitutional and Statutory Construction. Au-  
thority as precedents of the decisions of the various Federal and  
State Courts.  
Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW AND MUNICIPAL  
GOVERNMENT.

## 1. ADMINISTRATIVE LAW.

A consideration of the subject of judicial control over adminis-  
trative action in the United States. Among the topics treated  
are the distinction between executive, judicial, and legislative  
functions, conclusiveness of administrative determination, admin-  
istrative execution, and proceedings for relief against actions of  
administrative officers.  
Fall Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## 2. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

A year course covering (1) the law of municipal corporations,  
their organization, rights, powers and liabilities; (2) the law of  
public service corporations, such as gas, electric power, and  
water companies; (3) the regulation of public service corpora-  
tions and the problems of their internal organization.  
Dr. Juchhoff.  
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 3. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

This course deals with the history and development of city government in the United States; particular attention is given to the administrative problems. Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## 4. AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

This course deals with the original principles of state government in the United States, including the development of state constitutions; the federal constitution and the problems of modern state and federal government, with emphasis on plans for administrative organization and control. Dr. Moore.

Fall Term.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours per week.

## 5. NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

A descriptive study of the organization of the national government. Dr. Moore.

Winter Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 6. STATE ADMINISTRATION.

This course covers a study of the growth, development, and present status of state governments. Dr. Moore.

Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 7. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

This course deals with public income and expenditure, budget methods, public revenues, and public debt. A careful analysis is made of the methods of taxation in this country and Europe.

Dr. Juchhoff.  
Fall and Winter Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 8. SCIENCE OF GOVERNMENT.

A general course in the theories of government and political science.

Fall Term.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours per week.

## POLITICAL HISTORY.

## 1. POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES I.

*Colonial America (1).*

1454-1760. European Background of American History; Race for Empire; Virginia Pioneers; Founding of New England; Lower South; Imperialism and Self-Government; British Colonial System; First Frontiers; Colonial Trade and Manufactures.

Dr. Tansill.

Fall Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 2. POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES II.

*Revolution and Union (1).*

1760-1789. Imperial Problems and Policies; Revolutionary New England; Spread of Liberal Principles; First Steps Toward Revolution; the Revolution Reconsidered; Administrative Inefficiency; Development of State Governments; Foreign Assistance; Independence; Movement for a Constitutional Convention; Economic Interpretation of the Constitution; the New Union.

Dr. Tansill.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 3. POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES III.

*The New Nation (1).*

1789-1823. Establishment of the New Government; Rise of Political Parties; Restoration of Public Credit; Foreign Policy During Federalist System; the Revolution of 1800; Jeffersonian Democracy; Louisiana Purchase; Foreign Complications; Drifting Towards War; War of 1812; Results of the War; Westward Movement; Monroe Doctrine; Passing of the Virginia Dynasty.

Dr. Tansill.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.



## 4. POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES IV.

*Expansion and Conflict (2).*

1823-1865. Period of Transition; New Party Alignments; Growth of Sectionalism; Jacksonian Democracy; Distress and Reaction; Growth of Manufactures; Economics of Slavery; Social Philosophy of the South; the Militant South; Expansion and Slavery; Diverging Tendencies; Appeal to Arms; Day of the Confederacy; Lincoln and the Union; Peace.

Dr. Tansill.

Fall Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 5. POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES V.

*Reconstruction and National Development (2).*

1865-1896. Reconstruction, Political and Economic; Restoration of Home Rule; Rise of Big Business; Industrial Development; Business and Politics; the Agrarian Crusade; Third Party Movements; the New South; Political Ideas; Triumphant Democracy.

Dr. Tansill.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 6. POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES VI.

*Recent Tendencies (2).*

1896-1924. Populism; East vs. West; Spanish-American War; Imperialism; Industrial and Social Changes; Trust Problem; the Big Stick; Republican Schism; Return of Democracy to Power; the New Freedom; World War; From Isolation to Leadership; League of Nations; Aggressive Agrarianism.

Dr. Tansill.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## CURRENT LEGISLATION.

The courses falling under the general head of current legislation are designed to cover this important field as applied to legislative procedure and the substance of legislation. The work is

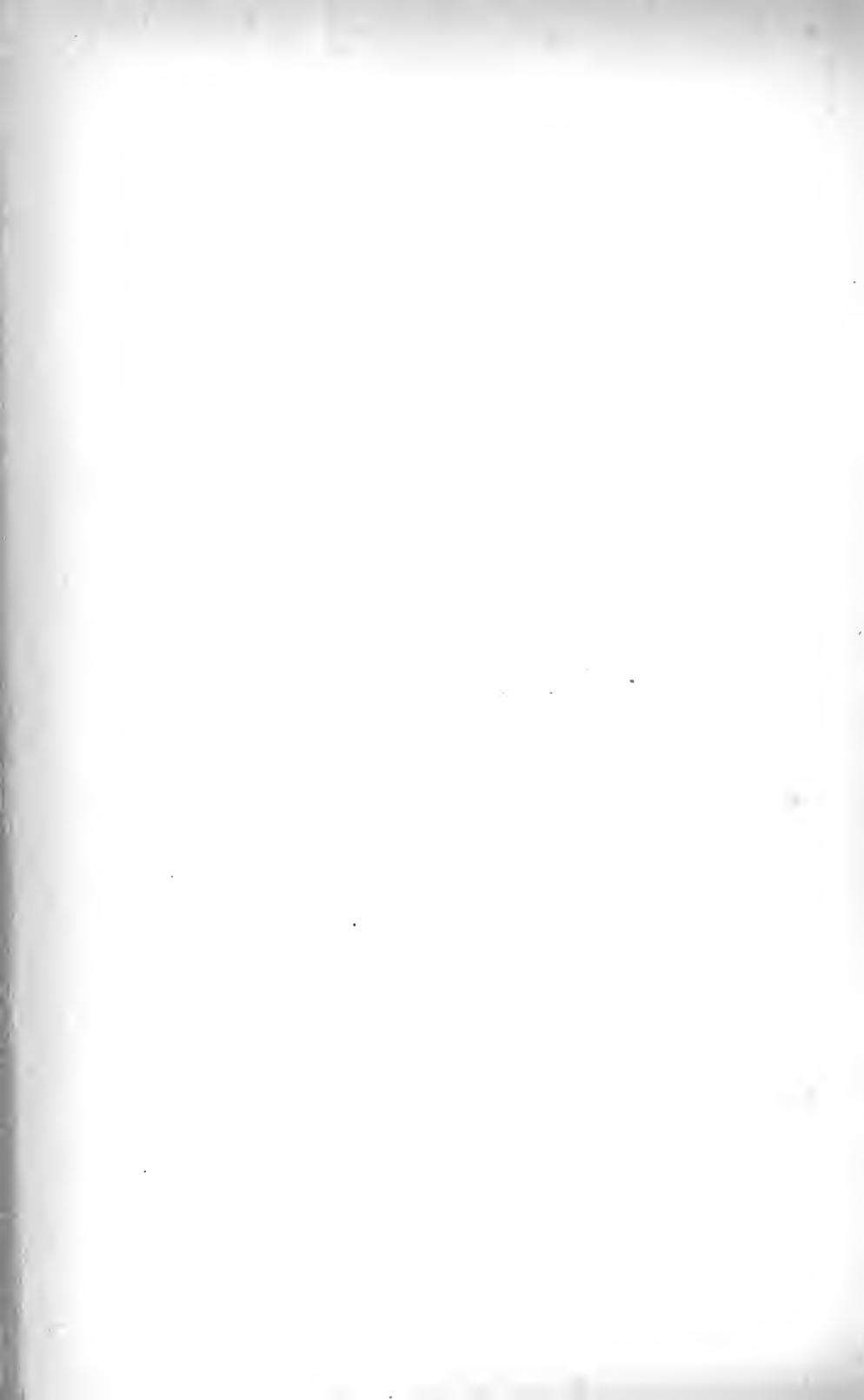
divided into three distinct sub-heads, dealing respectively with Current Legislation, Work of Legislative assemblies, and Parliamentary Law.

The general course in Current Legislation covers the various measures passed by the federal Congress and the legislatures of the several states and is given during the Winter and Spring terms of each year, one and one-fourth hours weekly.

The subject of Work of Legislative Assemblies, which covers the fundamental principles of the work of legislative bodies and matters of procedure, is given during the Fall term of the first year, one and one-fourth hours a week in preparation for the course in Current Legislation.

The subject of Parliamentary Law is offered, also, during the Fall term of the first year, two and one-half hours a week, and covers the principles and methods of parliamentary law.

## DIPLOMACY



## FACULTY.

LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Chancellor.

ALBERT H. PUTNEY, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Dean and Professor of Constitutional Law and Diplomatic History.

FRANK W. COLLIER, A.B., S.T.B., Ph.D., Professor of Philosophy and Racial Psychology.

ELLERY C. STOWELL, A.B., Docteur en Droit, Professor of International Law.

FREDERICK JUCHHOFF, LL.M., Ph.D., Professor of Economics.

CHARLES C. TANSILL, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Diplomatic History.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law.

EDWIN S. PULLER, Ph.B., LL.M., Lecturer on Citizenship.

WILLIAM R. MANNING, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer on History and Commerce of Latin-America.

ESTEBAN GIL-BORGES, LL.D., Lecturer on Latin-American Diplomatic History.

WILLIAM A. REID, LL.B., LL.M., Lecturer on Commerce.

KNUTE E. CARLSON, Ph.D., Lecturer on Trade with Europe.

FREDERIC E. LEE, Ph.D., Lecturer on Relations with the Orient.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY, Lecturer on Admiralty Law.

HORACE B. DRURY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics.

HENRY WARREN VAN PELT, A.M., Lecturer in Transportation.

CHARLES L. COOKE, Lecturer on Diplomatic Ceremonials.

## ADMISSION.

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Admission to the school is open to three classes of students.

1. Men and women who are graduates of an approved college or university or who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an approved Law School.

2. Men and women who have an equivalent of a Baccalaureate Degree or at least three year's college work, are eligible to the three-year course leading to the degree of Master of Diplomacy.

No student is considered a candidate for a degree until he has been in residence a sufficient time to enable his instructors to judge of his ability to do graduate work.

3. Persons not graduates of recognized colleges who wish to pursue graduate work not leading to a degree.

Students who are not candidates for a higher degree are not required to designate major or minor subjects but may elect their work with a view to a special purpose for which they are in attendance at the University. The courses announced for graduates are open for election by students not candidates for a degree upon the same general condition imposed upon candidates for a degree.

## AUDITORS.

With consent of instructors concerned any mature person not registered as a student in the University, may be enrolled at the office as an auditor in not more than two courses on payment of the regular tuition fee for such courses. Auditors are not permitted to take the examination or obtain credit for the courses attended.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Students whose major work is in the field of Diplomacy may become candidates for the degrees of Master of Diplomacy, Master of Laws in Diplomacy, Doctor of Civil Law, Master of Arts or Doctor of Philosophy.

## MASTER OF DIPLOMACY.

The degree of Master of Diplomacy will be granted upon the successful completion of three years of designated work, at least two years of which must be in addition to the requirements for a baccalaureate degree, and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

Advanced standing may be granted to students holding degrees from recognized colleges and universities for courses equivalent in content and method to the courses required for the Master of Diplomacy degree.

No degree will be granted for fewer than thirty hours resident work in courses pursued under the direction of the Faculty of the School of the Political Sciences.

## MASTER OF LAWS.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws must hold the baccalaureate degree from a recognized law school; must pursue a course of study extending over a period of one or more years majoring in Diplomacy, and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

## DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

To be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Civil Law, the applicant must have received both the degree of Bachelor of Arts or its equivalent, and the degree of Master of Laws from an approved law school. The candidate must devote at least two years to study, one of which must be in residence at the American University, and present a dissertation which reveals ability to do independent research and which makes a distinct contribution to knowledge.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

Students having the degree of A.B., B.S., or Ph.B. from a recognized college or university, may become candidates for the degree of Master of Arts and may take their major work in

Diplomacy. They must pursue a course of study in residence extending over a period of at least, one year and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

### DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Students who have received the degree of Master of Arts majoring in Diplomacy may become candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, under the rules and regulations of the Graduate School of Arts and Science. (See announcement of that school.) Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Diplomacy, after they receive the degree of Master of Arts in Diplomacy, will be enrolled in the Graduate School of The Political Sciences and also in the Graduate School of Arts and Science.

The method of instruction in this school will be partly by lectures and partly by individual research work under the supervision of some member of the faculty.

To obtain credit for a full term's work a candidate must take at least ten hours per week of classroom work (selected from the list of courses offered in this Department), or do an equivalent amount of individual research work, and in addition must attend the general lecture courses on legal topics given in this school. A student taking less than this amount of work in a term will be given a proportionate credit toward his degree.

### CURRICULUM.

Leading to the degree of Master of Diplomacy.

The work in Diplomacy is designed for various classes of students having various objectives in mind—for those who desire to enter the diplomatic or consular service, for lawyers who desire to specialize in International Law, and for those who desire to prepare themselves as teachers in this subject.

It is therefore, impossible to suggest any curriculum which will meet the needs of all students in this field. The candidates for the degree of Master of Diplomacy may, therefore, select ten hours per week each term out of the following courses:



## CURRICULUM.

## FIRST YEAR.

International Law I.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Economics.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

History of South America.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Principles of Foreign Trade.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Accounting.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Geography of Commerce.

Fall Term.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours per week.

United States Constitutional Law.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Foreign Language.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## SECOND YEAR.

International Law II.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

Far Eastern History, Politics and Finances.

Fall and Winter Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

Diplomatic History of Latin-America.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Comparative Constitutional Law.

Fall Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

Codification of International Law.

Fall Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

American Diplomacy in the Orient.

Fall Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

History of European Diplomacy.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## American Diplomatic History.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## Citizenship.

Winter Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Far Eastern Markets.

Spring Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## Diplomatic Protection of Citizens.

Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week

## Commercial Law.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Foreign Language.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## THIRD YEAR.

## International Law III.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## History of Europe, Asia and Africa since 1848.

Fall Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Documents in Foreign Trade.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## Ocean Transportation.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Trade with Latin-America.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Banking and International Finance.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## History of Mexico, Central America and the West Indies.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## Rights and Duties of Consular Officers.

Fall Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## Rights and Duties of Diplomatic Officers.

Winter Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## Organization of State Department.

Spring Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## History of European Diplomacy.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Trade With Europe.	
Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
American Diplomatic History.	
Winter Term.	2½ hours per week.
Industries and Resources of the United States.	
Spring Term.	2½ hours per week.
Modern Language.	2½ hours per week.
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	

## COURSES OF STUDY.

## INTERNATIONAL Law.

## I. INTERNATIONAL LAW (1).

The Principles of International Law and Foreign Relations, employing the case method in conjunction with assigned readings in text books.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 3¾ hours per week.

## II. INTERNATIONAL LAW II (1).

An intensive study of the principles of substantive International Law open only to those who have had International Law I or its equivalent.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 2½ hours per week.

## III. INTERNATIONAL LAW III (2).

An intensive study of International Law procedure, International Union and World Organization. Open only to those who have had International Law I or its equivalent.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 2½ hours per week.

## IV. THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND IMMUNITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall Term. 1¼ hours per week.

V. THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND IMMUNITIES OF DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

Dr. Stowell.  
Winter Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

VI. THE ORGANIZATION AND WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATES AND OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES FOR THE DIRECTION OF FOREIGN INTERCOURSE.

Dr. Stowell.  
Spring Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

VII. DIPLOMATIC PROTECTION OF CITIZENS ABROAD, INCLUDING THE SUBJECT OF PASSPORTS.

Mr. Puller.  
Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

VIII. ADMIRALTY LAW.

Mr. Flournoy.  
Summer Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

IX. CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND UNIFICATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN LAW.

Dr. Gil-Borges.  
Fall Term.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

DIPLOMATIC HISTORY.

1. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY I.

From 395 to 1493. Lectures and Seminar. Dr. Putney.  
Spring Term, 1924.

2. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY II.

From 1494 to 1783. Lectures and Seminar. Dr. Putney.  
Summer Term, 1924.

3. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY III.

From 1784 to 1877. Lectures and Seminar. Dr. Putney.  
Winter Term, 1925.

## 4. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY IV.

From 1878 to 1913. Lectures and Seminar. Dr. Putney.  
Spring Term, 1925.

## 5. HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY V.

Since 1913. Lectures and Seminar. Dr. Putney.  
Summer Term, 1925. 2½ hours per week.

## 6. AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY I.

*Beginnings (1).*

1454-1800. Colonial Rivalries; Papal Partitions of the New World; Spheres of Interest; Spanish Decadence; Settlement of America; American Revolution; French Policy and American Alliance; Treaty of Paris; Foundations of American Diplomacy; Recognition Policy; Neutrality; Jay Treaty. Dr. Tansill.  
Winter Term. 2½ hours per week.

## 7. AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY II.

*Conflict and Development (1).*

1800-1865. Louisiana Purchase; Difficulties with Spain; Neutral Trade; Impressment; Orders in Council; War of 1812; Treaty of Ghent; Neutrality of Great Lakes; West Florida Controversy; Recognition of South American Republics; Monroe Doctrine; Webster-Ashburton Treaty; Anglo-Isthmian Diplomacy; Oregon Treaty; Public Opinion in France and in Great Britain during American Civil War; Seward's Foreign Policy. Dr. Tansill.  
Spring Term. 2½ hours per week.

## 8. AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY III.

*Diplomacy and Politics (2).*

1865-1900. Maximilian's Empire in Mexico; Withdrawal of French Troops; Collapse of Empire; Treaty of Washington; San Domingo; Relations with Germany, 1870-1900; Blaine and Pan-Americanism; the Venezuela Controversy; Growing Fric-

tion with Spain; Cuban Revolt and American Neutrality; Spanish-American War; Public Opinion in Europe and the Spanish-American War; Relations with Great Britain during Boer War.

Dr. Tansill.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

#### 9. AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC HISTORY IV.

##### *America as World Power (2).*

1900-1924. Anglo-American Relations at Opening of 20th Century; Alaskan Boundary Controversy; Relations with Germany, 1900-1914; Panama Canal Imbroglio; American Caribbean Policy; Difficulties with Mexico; Tampico Incident; A.B.C. Mediation; America's Entry into World War; Treaty of Versailles; Washington Conference.

Dr. Tansill.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

#### 10. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT (2).

1784-1924. Early Relations Between U. S. and China, 1784-1844; Cushing Mission; Foundations of American Policy in Orient; Opening of Japan; Seward's Far Eastern Policy; Anson Burlingame; Chinese Immigration; American Attempts to Exclude; Infracton of Chinese Treaty Rights; Japan's Struggle for Revision of Early Treaties with Europe; Russo-Japanese War; Anglo-Japanese Alliance; Treaty of Portsmouth; American Interests in China; Open Door Policy; Japanese Aggressions in China; World War and Its Effect Upon American Diplomacy in the Orient; Washington Conference.

Dr. Tansill.

Fall Term.

2½ hours per week.

#### 11. HISTORY OF EUROPE, ASIA AND AFRICA SINCE 1848 (1).

The Revolution of 1848; Triumph of Reaction; Italian Unity, 1848-1860; The Second Empire; War between Austria and Prussia; Growth of Prussian Influence; Franco-Prussian War; Triple Alliance; Parliamentary Reform in England; Industrial and Social Changes in Europe; Bismarck and German Unity; France Under the Third Republic; the Kingdom of Italy; the British Empire in the Nineteenth Century; Partition of Africa;

the Eastern Question; Rise of Balkan States; Balkan Wars; the Eve of the World War; Treaty of Versailles. Dr. Tansill.  
Fall Term. 2½ hours per week.

## 12. DIPLOMATIC HISTORY OF LATIN-AMERICA.

Dr. Gil-Borges.  
Winter and Spring Terms. 1¼ hours per week.

## 13. HISTORY OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Dr. Manning.  
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 1¼ hours per week.

## 14. HISTORY OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Dr. Manning.  
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 1¼ hours per week.

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

### 1. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I.

General course (not open to candidates for the D.C.L. degree).  
Dr. Putney.  
Winter and Spring Terms. 1¼ hours per week.

### 2. COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

A comparative study of the Constitution and political institutions of the principal European countries. Dr. Needham.  
Fall Term. 2½ hours per week.

### 3. CITIZENSHIP.

Historical Development, Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship, Rights, Immunities and Duties of Citizens. Mr. Fuller.  
Winter Term. 2½ hours per week.

## ECONOMICS.

### 1. ECONOMICS I. ECONOMICS OF BUSINESS.

This is a general course in the principles of economics. It consists of a critical study of such fundamentals as price, interest,

rent, wages, and profits. The processes of production and consumption are studied.

Dr. Drury.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 2. ECONOMICS 5. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE (2).

The theories and methods of international banking and foreign exchange are covered in this course.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 3. ECONOMICS 9. INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES OF THE U. S.

A general survey of the industries and resources of the United States.

Dr. Carlson.

Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

# FOREIGN TRADE.

## 1. PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The practice, theory and policies of foreign trade. Methods of foreign trade market analysis, methods of importing and exporting, organization and operation of foreign trade departments with a given business, foreign advertising, the financing and transportation of foreign shipments.

Mr. Reid.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## 2. TRADE WITH LATIN-AMERICA.

Factors in foreign business competition for South American trade; investments, freight rates, comparative costs, commercial and financial organizations, and cultural relations. The factors in the development of the markets; natural resources, land ownership, social classes, customs, characteristics, purchasing power and standards of living.

Dr. Manning.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## 3. GEOGRAPHY OF COMMERCE.

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with the more important economic aspects of the principal industries of the world. It is primarily a concrete, descriptive study of the geographical division of labor, the differences in natural resources,



available capital and business enterprise which determine this division.

Dr. Carlson.

Fall Term.

2½ hours per week.

#### 4. AMERICAN TRADE WITH EUROPE.

A survey of each of the leading European countries and colonial systems in its relation to American trade. Characteristic imports and exports in this trade. Nature of competition. Special problems encountered, such as imperial preference, cartels, tariff discrimination, subsidies, and control of exchange.

Dr. Carlson.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

#### 5. FAR EASTERN HISTORY, POLITICS AND FINANCE.

A study of social, political and economic conditions in the principal countries of the Far East, with particular emphasis upon political and economic movements in China and Siberia and upon the relations of the countries of the Far East with the United States and other Western Nations.

Dr. Lee.

Fall and Winter Terms.

2½ hours per week.

#### 6. FAR EASTERN MARKETS.

A detailed study of the market possibilities of the Far East. The area covered includes China, Japan, Siberia, Indo-China, India, and the Dutch East-Indies. The study of these regions is based upon the background covered in course No. 5.

Dr. Lee.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

#### 7. DOCUMENTS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.



## FOREIGN TRADE



## FACULTY.

LUCIUS CHARLES CLARK, A.B., S.T.B., D.D., Chancellor.

ALBERT H. PUTNEY, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., Dean.

FREDERICK JUCHHOFF, LL.M., Ph.D., Professor of Economics.

ELLERY CORY STOWELL, A.B., Docteur en Droit, Professor of International Law.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law.

KNUTE B. CARLSON, Ph.D., Lecturer on Trade with Europe.

WILLIAM RAY MANNING, A.M., Ph.D., Lecturer in Latin-American History and Commerce.

WILLIAM ALFRED REID, LL.B., LL.M., Lecturer in Commerce.

FREDERIC E. LEE, Ph. D., Lecturer in Relations with the Orient.

RICHARD W. FLOURNOY, LL.M., Lecturer in Admiralty Law.

TOLEF B. THOMPSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in Commerce.

HORACE B. DRURY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics.

HENRY WARREN VAN PELT, A.M., Lecturer in Transportation.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

The courses in foreign trade are designed to offer a comprehensive Curriculum in the technique of exporting, importing, and shipping.

The courses in this division of the university are taught by men of long and varied experience in their respective subjects.

## ADMISSION.

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Admission to the school is open to three classes of students.

1. Men and women who are graduates of an approved college

or university or who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an approved law school.

2. Men and women who have an equivalent of a baccalaureate degree, or at least three year's college work, are eligible to the three-year course leading to the degree of Master of Commercial Science.

No student is considered a candidate for a degree until he has been in residence a sufficient time to enable his instructors to judge of his ability to do graduate work.

3. Persons not graduates of recognized colleges who wish to pursue graduate work not leading to a degree.

Students who are not candidates for a higher degree are not required to designate major or minor subjects but may elect their work with a view to a special purpose for which they are in attendance at the University. The courses announced for graduates are open for selection by students not candidates for a degree upon the same general condition imposed upon candidates for a degree.

### AUDITORS.

With consent of instructors concerned any mature person not registered as a student in the University, may be enrolled at the office as an auditor in not more than two courses on payment of the regular tuition fee for such courses. Auditors are not permitted to take the examination or obtain credit for the courses attended.

### REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Students whose major work is in the field of Foreign Trade may become candidates for the degrees of Master of Commercial Science, Master of Arts, and Doctor of Philosophy, under the following conditions:

#### MASTER OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE IN FOREIGN TRADE.

The degree of Master of Commercial Science, in foreign trade, will be granted upon the successful completion of three year's designated work in foreign trade and related subjects, at least

two years of which must be in addition to the requirements for a baccalaureate degree, together with a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

Advanced standing may be granted to students holding degrees from recognized colleges and universities for courses equivalent in content and method to the courses offered in this institution. However, no degree will be granted for less than two year's resident work in courses pursued under the direction of the faculty of this school.

#### MASTER OF ARTS.

Students in Foreign Trade having a baccalaureate degree from a recognized college or university, may become candidates for the degree of Master of Arts and may take their major work in Economics. They must pursue a course of study in residence extending over a period of at least one year, and must submit a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

#### DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Students who have received the degree of Master of Arts in foreign trade may become candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in this subject under the rules and regulations of the Graduate School of Arts and Science. (See announcement of that school.) During the period of their candidacy for this degree will register in both The School of The Political Sciences and the Graduate School of Arts and Science.

The method of instruction in this school will be partly by lectures and partly by individual research work, under the supervision of one or more members of the faculty.

To obtain credit for a full term's work a candidate must take at least ten hours per week of classroom work (selected from the list of courses offered), or do an equivalent amount of individual research work, and in addition must attend the general lecture courses on foreign trade topics given in this school. A student taking less than this amount of work in a term will be given a proportionate credit toward his degree.

## CURRICULUM IN FOREIGN TRADE.

## LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE.

## FIRST YEAR.

## Economics I.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
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## Geography of Commerce.

Fall Term.	2½ hours per week.
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## Trade with Europe.

Winter Term.	2½ hours per week.
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## Industries and Resources of the U. S.

Spring Term.	2½ hours per week.
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## Principles of Foreign Trade.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.
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## Constructive Accountancy.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.
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## Modern Language.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
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## SECOND YEAR.

## International Law.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	3¾ hours per week.
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## Documents used in Foreign Trade.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.
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## Trade with the Orient.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
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## Modern Language.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
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## THIRD YEAR.

## Trade with Latin-America.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.
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## Ocean Transportation.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
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## Rights and Duties of Consular Officers.

Fall Term.	1¼ hours per week.
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## Constitutional Law.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## International Finance.

Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Commercial Law.

Fall and Winter Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Modern Language.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Additional electives, available as minor subjects, are listed in the announcement of the department of Economics.

## COURSES OF STUDY.

## ECONOMICS.

## I. ECONOMICS OF BUSINESS.

This is a general course in the principles of economics. It consists of a critical study of such fundamentals as price, interest, rent, wages, and profits. The processes of production and consumption are studied.

Dr. Drury.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 5. INTERNATIONAL FINANCE (2).

The theories and methods of international banking and foreign exchange are covered in this course.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 9. INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES OF THE U. S.

A general survey of the industries and resources of the United States.

Dr. Carlson.

Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## FOREIGN TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION.

## 1. PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The practice, theory, and problems of foreign trade. Methods of foreign trade market analysis, importing and exporting. Or-

ganization and operation of foreign trade departments. Advertising, financing and transportation of foreign shipments.

Mr. Reid.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## 2. TRADE WITH LATIN-AMERICA.

The principal commodities of South American trade. Investments. Methods of shipping and packing. Commercial and financial organizations and cultural relations bearing upon trade.

Dr. Manning.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## 3. GEOGRAPHY OF COMMERCE.

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with the principal products and industries of the world. Dr. Carlson.

Fall Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 4. AMERICAN TRADE WITH EUROPE.

A survey of each of the leading European countries and colonial systems in relation to American trade. Characteristic imports and exports of the several countries. Nature of competition. Special problems, such as imperial preferences, cartels, tariff discrimination, subsidies, and control of exchange.

Dr. Carlson.

Winter Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week

## 5. TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

The first two terms of this course are devoted to the history, politics, and finance of the Far East. In the third term a detailed study is made of the market possibilities of the area which includes China, Japan, Siberia, Indo-China, India, and the Dutch East-Indies.

Dr. Lee.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 6. DOCUMENTS USED IN FOREIGN TRADE.

This course covers the subject of foreign trade technique, including the preparation of the various documents used in foreign trade.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## 7. OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

The fundamental principles of ocean transportation and the present-day problems of our merchant marine and ocean traffic. The organization of ocean carriers with their relations to each other and to the public. Government aid and regulation of ocean commerce and transportation.

Mr. Van Pelt.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## ACCOUNTANCY AND STATISTICS.

## 1. STATISTICS (2).

A study of statistical methods, with special emphasis upon the collection, tabulating, and interpretation to data pertaining to the fields of economic and political science.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 2. CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTING.

The fundamental principles of accountancy, as applies to the various types of business organizations. The Walton system of accounting practice is used as a basis of the prescribed work throughout the course.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## LAW.

## 1. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

General Course.

Dr. Putney.

Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## 2. INTERNATIONAL LAW.

An intensive study of the fundamental principles of International Law and foreign relations employing the case method of instruction in conjunction with assigned readings in text books.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

3¾ hours per week.

## 3. BUSINESS LAW.

This course, while of the same general scope and standard as the work of the professional law school, is confined to those subjects which have a direct bearing upon business and commerce. Among the subjects included are contracts, agency, partnership, corporations, sales, and negotiable instruments.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 4. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Dr. Stowell.

Fall Term.

$1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## ECONOMICS



## FACULTY.

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FREDERICK JUCHHOFF, LL.M., Ph.D., Professor of Economics.

KNUTE E. CARLSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in Commerce.

JOHN E. BENTLEY, A.M., M.R.E., Th.D., Professor of Psychology.

BLAINE FREE MOORE, A.M., Ph.D., Professor of Political Science.

WILLIAM ALFRED REID, LL.B., LL.M., Lecturer in Commerce.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.B., LL.D., Professor of Interstate Commerce Law.

TOLEFF B. THOMPSON, Ph.D., Lecturer in Commerce.

HENRY WARREN VAN PELT, A.M., Lecturer in Transportation.

HORACE B. DRURY, Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics.

## COURSES IN ECONOMICS.

The courses in Economics offered by the American University are planned to train executives in the various fields of private business and public administration.

The study groups offered in this division are planned to meet the needs of several distinct groups of students. (1) College graduates who recognize the need for a scientific professional training in economics and business administration as a preparation for the management of a private business. (2) Men and women who expect to enter the practice of public accountancy. (3) Persons who wish to enter some branch of public service, such as membership on public commissions city manager, secretary of chambers of commerce, etc. (4) Persons who expect to enter the field of collegiate teaching.

## ADMISSION.

## GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Admission is open to three classes of students.

1. Men and women who are graduates of an approved college or university or who have received the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an approved law school.

2. Men and women who have an equivalent of a baccalaureate degree or at least, three years college work are eligible to the three-year course leading to the degree of Master of Commercial Science.

No student is considered a candidate for a degree until he has been in residence a sufficient time to enable his instructors to judge of his ability to do graduate work.

3. Persons not graduates of recognized colleges who wish to pursue graduate work not leading to a degree.

Students who are not candidates for a higher degree are not required to designate major or minor subjects but may elect their work with a view to a special purpose for which they are in attendance at the University. The courses announced for graduates are open for election by students not candidates for a degree upon the same general condition imposed upon candidates for a degree.

## AUDITORS.

With consent of instructors concerned any mature person not registered as a student in the University, may be enrolled at the office as an auditor in not more than two courses on payment of the regular tuition fee for such courses. Auditors are not permitted to take the examination or obtain credit for the courses attended.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

Students whose major work is in the field of Economics or Business Administration may become candidates for the degrees of Master of Commercial Science, Master of Business Adminis-



tration, Master of Arts, or Doctor of Philosophy, under the following conditions :

#### MASTER OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE.

The degree of Master of Commercial Science, in economics or business administration, is granted upon the successful completion of three year's designated work in economics and related subjects, at least two years of which must be in addition to the requirements for a baccalaureate degree, together with the preparation of a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

#### MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

The degree of Master of Business Administration is granted only to students who have received the A.B., B.S., or Ph.B. degrees from a recognized university or college of liberal arts, upon the completion of two years of work in the field of economics, and who prepare a satisfactory thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

#### MASTER OF ARTS.

Students who are holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in economics and business administration. They must complete a minimum of one year's work and present a thesis upon a subject approved by the Dean.

#### DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Students who have received the degree of Master of Arts in economics or business administration may proceed to the doctorate, with a major in this field, under the general regulations of the university governing the granting of the Ph.D. degree. During their period of residence as candidates for this degree they will register in both the School of The Political Sciences and the graduate School of Arts and Science.

## SUGGESTED CURRICULUM.

Leading to the degree of Master of Commercial Science.

## FIRST YEAR.

## Economics I.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Business Law.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Banking and International Finance.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Accountancy I.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## Principles of Foreign Trade.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  hours per week.

## SECOND YEAR.

## Economics II.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Corporation Finance and Investments.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Accountancy II.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Geography of Commerce.

Fall Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Trade with Europe.

Winter Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Industries and Resources of the U. S.

Spring Term.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## THIRD YEAR.

## Economics III.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## Public Finance and Taxation.

Fall and Winter Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

Trusts and Trade Regulation.	
Spring Term.	2½ hours per week.
Business Administration.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Railroad Transportation.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.

## SUGGESTED CURRICULUM.

Leading to the degree of Master of Business Administration.

## FIRST YEAR.

Economics II.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Corporation Finance and Investments.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Business Law.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Banking and International Finance.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Constructive Accountancy.	1¼ hours per week.
Municipal Government.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	1¼ hours per week.

## SECOND YEAR.

Economics III.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Public Finance and Taxation.	
Fall and Winter Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Trusts and Trade Regulation.	
Spring Term.	2½ hours per week.
Advanced Accounting.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.
Business Administration.	
Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.	2½ hours per week.

### Railroad Transportation.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

### Business Psychology.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

### Interstate Commerce Law.

Winter and Spring Terms.  $3\frac{3}{4}$  hours per week.

### Trade with the Orient.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

For other electives, available as minor groups, see the courses in government and political science.

## COURSES OF STUDY.

### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

#### 1. ECONOMICS OF BUSINESS.

This course presupposes a knowledge of economic principles such as may be gained by a general college course in this subject. It consists of a critical study of such fundamentals as price, interest, rent, wages, and profits. The processes of consumption and production are analyzed.

Dr. Drury.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

#### 2. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS (1).

This course deals with the important national economic problems, for the purpose of indicating solutions in accordance with economic principles. Particular attention will be given to the problems of conservation, taxation, tariff, transportation, and trusts.

Dr. Drury.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

#### 3. ADVANCED ECONOMIC THEORY (2).

This is an advanced course in economic theory which is intended for those who intend to do their major work in this subject.

Dr. Drury.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours per week.

## 4. PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION (2).

This course deals with public income and expenditure, budgetary methods, public revenues, and public debt. A careful analysis is made of the methods of taxation in this country and Europe.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall and Winter Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 5. BANKING AND INTERNATIONAL FINANCE (1).

This course, which runs through the entire year, is intended to present to the student a study of the fundamental principles of finance and banking in the United States and abroad. Attention will be given to the problems of practical banking and the theories and methods of international banking and foreign exchange will be covered.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 6. CORPORATION FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS (1).

A study of the principles and practices of financing business concerns, with special attention to corporations. The various kinds of securities and methods of underwriting syndicates. The work of the last quarter will cover the subject of investments and investment analysis.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 7. TRUSTS AND TRADE REGULATION (2).

This course covers the statutes and decisions governing the organization and operations of the "trust" and similar methods of monopolistic control.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 8. INDUSTRIES AND RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

A general survey of the industries and resources of the United States.

Dr. Carlson.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 9. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

This course, which continues throughout the year, is planned to cover the fundamental principles of commercial organization

and business administration. The work of the first quarter deals with the problems of internal organization; the second quarter will be devoted to marketing, and in the last quarter the principles and problems of industrial organization and scientific management will be covered.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 2½ hours per week.

## LAW.

### 1. BUSINESS LAW.

This course, while of the same general scope and standard as the work of the professional law schools, is confined to those subjects which have a direct bearing upon business. Among the subjects included are contracts, agency, partnership, corporations, sales, and negotiable instruments.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 2½ hours per week.

## FOREIGN TRADE.

### 1. PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The practice, theory, and problems of foreign trade. Methods of foreign trade market analysis, importing and exporting. Organization and operation of foreign trade departments. Advertising, financing, and transportation of foreign shipments.

Mr. Reid.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 1¼ hours per week.

### 2. TRADE WITH LATIN-AMERICA.

The principal commodities of South American trade. Investment. Methods of shipping and packing. Commercial and financial organizations and cultural relations bearing upon trade.

Dr. Manning.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms. 1¼ hours per week.

### 3. GEOGRAPHY OF COMMERCE.

The purpose of this course is to acquaint the student with the principal products and industries of the world.

Dr. Carlson.

Fall Term. 2½ hours per week.

## 4. AMERICAN TRADE WITH EUROPE.

A survey of each of the leading European countries and colonial systems in relation to American trade. Characteristic imports and exports of the several countries. Nature of competition. Special problems, such as imperial preferences, cartels, tariff discrimination, subsidies, and control of exchange.

Dr. Carlson.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 5. TRADE WITH THE ORIENT.

The first two terms of this course are devoted to the history, politics, and finance of the Far East. In the third term a detailed study is made of the market possibilities of the area which includes China, Japan, Siberia, Indo-China and the Dutch East-Indies.

Dr. Lee.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## ACCOUNTANCY AND STATISTICS.

## 1. STATISTICS (2).

A study of statistical methods, which special emphasis upon the collection, tabulating, and interpretation, to data pertaining to the fields of economics and political science.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 2. CONSTRUCTIVE ACCOUNTING.

The fundamental principles of accountancy, as applies to the various types of business organizations. The Walton system of accounting practice is used as a basis of the prescribed work throughout the course.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## 3. ADVANCED ACCOUNTING.

This course includes advanced accounting theory and auditing together with practical accounting problems. It is sufficiently broad in scope and character to prepare for the C.P.A. examinations of the several states.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMERCE.

## 1. RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION (2).

The development of the American transportation systems; the economic characteristics of railroads; competitive and non-competitive rate making; the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; traffic associations; physical factors; the administrative and conference rulings of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Van Pelt.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 2. OCEAN TRANSPORTATION (1).

The fundamental principles of ocean transportation and the present problems of our merchant marine and ocean traffic. The organization of ocean carriers with their relations to one another and to the public. Government aid and regulation of ocean commerce and transportation.

Mr. Van Pelt.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 3. INTERSTATE COMMERCE LAW.

Constitutional and statutory provisions and judicial decisions as to the powers of Congress over interstate commerce. Powers of the Commissions.

Dr. Needham.

Winter and Spring Terms.

3¾ hours per week.

## GOVERNMENT AND CIVIC ADMINISTRATION.

## 1. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

The nature of the American Constitutional system; legislative, executive and judicial departments; fundamental rights; due process of law; police power; taxation; eminent domain; the Federal government and its powers; interstate commerce.

Dr. Putney.

Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.



## 2. NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION.

A descriptive study of the organization of the national administration.

Dr. Moore.

Winter Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 3. STATE ADMINISTRATION.

A study of the growth, development and present status of state governments.

Dr. Moore.

Spring Term.

2½ hours per week.

## 4. AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

This course deals with the original principles of the state government in the United States; the development of state constitutions; the federal constitution and the problems of modern state and federal government with emphasis on plans for administrative organization and reform.

Dr. Moore.

Fall Term.

3¾ hours per week.

## 5. MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION.

This course deals with the history and development of city government in the United States and particular attention is devoted to the problems which have arisen in recent years.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

1¼ hours per week.

## 6. MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES (2).

A year course covering (1) the law of municipal corporations, (2) the law of public service corporations, and (3) the financing of public utilities and their regulation by commissions and other means.

Dr. Juchhoff.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## 7. GENERAL SOCIOLOGY.

This course, which continues throughout the year, covers a study of social evolution and social organization; the fundamental

principles of the science of society; development of early industrial, religious, family and regulative organizations; modes of social activity among savage, barbarous, and civilized peoples. A substantial amount of outside reading in the field of the most important sociological literature is required. Dr. Lee.

Fall, Winter and Spring Terms.

2½ hours per week.

## SUMMER TERM.

### COURSES OF STUDY.

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#### HISTORY OF EUROPEAN DIPLOMACY.

From 1494 to 1783.

Dr. Putney.

2 periods.

#### UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY I.

Character and history of Constitutions. Early state constitutions. Origin and adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Place of the Federal Constitution and Statutes in the American Legal System.

Dr. Putney.

2 periods.

#### UNITED STATES CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY II.

History of the United States Supreme Court. Dr. Putney.

2 periods.

#### SECONDARY EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES—ITS HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.

Outline of development from colonial days to the present with emphasis on the period since 1890, comparison of American and foreign secondary education, relation of secondary education to higher and to elementary education—the junior high school and the junior college, standardization and accrediting, evolution and organization of state systems, etc. These topics will be discussed in relation to social and economic movements.

Dr. Blauch.

2 periods.

#### THE SECONDARY SCHOOL CURRICULUM.

After a discussion of the evolution of the secondary school curriculum the course will deal with the principles, problems, and practices of curriculum making for secondary schools. Several of the most important secondary school subjects will be given special attention.

Dr. Blauch.

2 periods.

## ECONOMICS.

Recent Economic tendencies. A brief survey of the outstanding features of modern economic life, with emphasis on such new developments in conditions or practices as are tending to reshape the economic system. A study of contemporary economic history.

May either precede or follow other courses in economics.

Dr. Drury.

2 periods.

## ADMIRALTY LAW.

Origin of Admiralty Law. Comparison of Admiralty Law in England and United States. Leading decisions.

Mr. Flournoy.

2 periods.

## NEW VIEWPOINTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

The purpose of this course is to acquaint students with the results of recent investigations in the field of American history. The topics to be presented for discussion and development will be:

The Northmen—their place in American History. Europe and the New World. The New Columbus. The Race for Empire. Colonial America. The Revolution Reconsidered. The Movement for the Constitution. Growth of Nationalism. The Middle Period of American Diplomatic History: a. The Monroe Doctrine; b. U. S. and Latin America; c. Americans in Eastern Asia; d. Economic Interpretation of Anglo-American Relations (1823-1865). The Militant South (1820-1860). Abraham Lincoln and the Union. The New Nation. Third Party Movements. The Industrial Age. America as a World Power.

Dr. Tansill.

1 period.

## METHODS OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

This course is designed to teach students the proper methods of handling historical materials. Topics will be assigned and their development carefully directed. Intimate acquaintance with

the extensive archives in the Library of Congress and in the other government departments will be one of the prime objects of this course.

Dr. Tansill.

1 period.

#### ROMAN LAW.

The Institutes of Justinian.

Dr. Nations.

2 periods.

#### DEPARTMENTAL PRACTICE.

Laws and rules governing practice before the various Departments of the United States Government.

Mr. Key-Smith.

2 periods.

#### PRINCIPLES OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The practice, theory and policies of Foreign Trade. Methods of foreign market analysis, methods of importing and exporting, organization and operation of foreign trade departments with a given business, foreign advertising, the financing and transportation of foreign shipments.

Mr. Reid.

2 periods.

## SPECIAL LECTURES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. 1923-24.

"Business Forecasting." H. Clyde Baldwin, Babson Statistical Foundation.

"Spanish Law as Administered in the Philippines." Col. Sherman Moreland, U. S. A.

"The Origin and Consequences of the World War." Prof. Oscar Jaszi.

"The International Implications of the 18th Amendment." Dr. Ellery C. Stowell.

"The Power of the Supreme Court to Declare Acts of Congress Unconstitutional." Dr. A. H. Putney.

"Spanish Law." Dean George Bocobo.

"Giotto, A mediaeval Decorator." Prof. Will Hutchins.

"The New International Era and Universities." Dr. George Edwin MacLean.

"Literature for a Democracy." Dr. Paul Kaufman.

"Tax-Exempt Securities." Dr. Frederick Juchhoff.

"Psychology. What it can do for us." Dr. F. W. Collier.

"Historic Cities of Belgium." Senora Dolores Castro Cervantes.

## GRADUATES AND FELLOWS.

1923.

### DEGREES IN COURSE.

#### DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

- Thomas Fitzgerald Carroll, A.M. Thesis: Freedom of Speech and the Press in the Critical Periods of American History.
- Isaac Witman Huntzberger, A.M. Thesis: Survey of the Schools of Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, With Special Reference to the Establishment of Community Schools on a Basis of Twelve Square Miles as a Unit.
- Raymond Alexander Kelser, A.M., D.V.M. Thesis: A Study of Rabies from the Standpoint of Etiology and Diagnosis.
- Stuart Lewis, A.M., LL.M., D.C.L. Thesis: Corrupt Practices in British Parliamentary and American Congressional Elections.
- Wilbert Walter Weir, M.S. Thesis: A study of the Relations of Soil Profile, Structure, Texture and Chemical Composition to Productivity.

#### DOCTOR OF CIVIL LAW.

- Paul Emery Hadlick, LL.M. Thesis: The Law of Trade Associations.
- Samuel Theodore Holmgren, A.B., LL.M. Thesis: The Commercial Power of Municipalities.
- EDWARD FUNSTON NEW, LL.M. Thesis: A Study of Crucial Indicators and Statistical Calculi for Judgment Values in the Use of the Marston Deception Test in Court Cases.
- Margaret Mary Stewart, LL.M. Thesis: The Legal Aspects of Feeble-mindedness with Illustrative Cases.
- Lester Wood, LL.M. Thesis: The Recent Development of the Use of the Injunction in Labor Disputes.

## DOCTOR OF JURISTIC SCIENCE.

Ollie Roscoe McGuire, A.M., LL.B. Thesis: Legal History of the Government of New Orleans.

Michael Angelo Mussman, A.M., LL.B. Thesis: The Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the United States from 1889 to 1921.

## MASTER OF ARTS.

Willis Power Baker, M.D. Thesis: A Practical Method for the Chlorination of Water at Bathing Beaches.

James Alexander Bell, A.B. Thesis: A Survey of the Young Men's Christian Association Collegiate Work of the United States and Canada.

Frederick Leslie Benton, B.S., M.D. Thesis: The Last Resting Place of Christopher Columbus.

James Fitton Couch, A.B. Thesis: A Contribution to the Chemistry of the Lupines. *Lupinus Spathulatus* (Rydb.) and a New Alkaloid Isolated from it, Named Spathulatine.

## MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Cyrus Boynton Wood, B.S., M.D. Thesis: The Availability of Catechol Sulphonphthalein as a Polychrom Indicator.

## MASTER OF COMMERCIAL SCIENCE.

Benjamin Edwin Buente, A.B., LL.B. Thesis: Methods Used in Financing Building Projects in the District of Columbia.

## MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

Forrest Dwight Stout, A.B. Thesis: Concession Policy of Russia.

George Charles Williams, M.C.S. Thesis: Accounting and Administrative Problems Peculiar to the Mining Industry.

## MASTER OF LAWS IN CITIZENSHIP.

Henry Bernard Hazard, LL.B. Thesis: The Philosophical and Educational Backgrounds of Germany's Pre-War Nationalism.



## MASTER OF LAWS IN DIPLOMACY.

Charlie Campbell McCall, LL.B., LL.M. Thesis: The Administration of Military Justice in the Army of the United States.

## MASTER OF ARTS IN DIPLOMACY.

Hirsch Loeb Gordon, Ph.D. Thesis: International Treaties of the Fifth Millennium, B. C.

Francis Marion Van Natter, A.B. Thesis: The Diplomatic Relations which Led up to the Annexation of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States.

## MASTER OF SCIENCE IN PUBLIC HEALTH.

James Alner Tobey, B.S., LL.B. Thesis: A Review of State Laws on Tuberculosis.

## STUDENTS 1923-1924.

- Robert E. Acorn, LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown University,  
District of Columbia.
- Joseph Eugene Agan.....District of Columbia.
- \*Mary Willie Allen.....North Carolina.
- Arthur Lee Ashcraft, B.S., 1910, Valparaiso University;  
A.M., 1915, George Peabody University.....Kentucky.
- Virginia Cleaner Bacon, A.B., 1904, University of  
Oregon .....Oregon.
- John Leonard Baer, A.B., 1920, M. S.;  
1921, George Washington.....Pennsylvania.
- Raymond Aldrich Bartlett.....Massachusetts.
- Margaret Bayly, A.B., 1914, A. M.;  
1916, George Washington University..District of Columbia.
- James Alexander Bell, A.B., 1915, Harvard University;  
A.M., 1923, The American University.....Virginia.
- Frederick Leslie Benton, M.D., 1896, Columbia University;  
M.D., B.S., 1912, Temple University; A.M., 1923, St.  
John's, Annapolis; A.M., 1923, American University,  
District of Columbia.
- Grace Browning Benton, B.L., 1910, Woman's College,  
Virginia.
- Henry Roy Bitzing, A.B., 1901, Macalester College;  
LL.B., 1905, University of North Dakota; LL.M.,  
1922, Georgetown University.....North Dakota.
- Charles Frederick Boss, Jr., B.R.E., 1922, Boston Univer-  
sity.....District of Columbia.
- Seth Thomas Bowen, A.B., 1905, Valparaiso University;  
LL.B., 1921, LL.M., 1922, National University.....Ohio.
- Letta Brock, A.B., Illinois Wesleyan.....Illinois.
- Mary Louise Brown.....Illinois.
- Walter A. Brown, LL.M., Georgetown University....Alabama.
- Vera Catharine Brungart, LL.B., 1919, LL.M., 1922,  
Washington College of Law.....Missouri.
- Dillman Samuel Bullock, B.S., 1902, Michigan Agricul-  
ture College;  
M.S., 1920, University of Wisconsin.....Chili.

- \*Maydalen H. Burger, Johns Hopkins University....Maryland.  
 Carl Edward Burre, LL.B., 1922, National University...Kansas.  
 Frances Moon Butts, B.S., 1913, Eastern College;  
     A.B., 1919, M.A., 1921, George Washington Univer-  
     sity .....Virginia.  
 Macario S. Calayag, LL.B., 1921, St. Tomas University,  
     Philippine Islands.  
 Malcolm Randolph Calhoun, LL.B., Stetson University;  
     LL.M., National University.....Florida.  
 William Henry Shaw Callahan, LL.B., 1914, LL.M., 1920,  
     Georgetown University.....Rhode Island.  
 Angel Pecson Casiano, LL.B., University of Southern  
     California .....Philippines.  
 Paul Moyer Cassen, A.B., 1920, St. John's College, Md.;  
     B.D., 1923, Westminster Theo. Seminary.....Virginia.  
 \*Hattie Young Clark, Cornell College, Iowa..Dist. of Columbia.  
 Lenoa Letitia Clark, A.B., University of Wisconsin,  
     District of Columbia.  
 Pablo G. Cornista, A.B., University of Manila.....Philippines.  
 Clarence Herman Cockran, A.B., 1914, Eastern College,  
     Maryland.  
 Edith June Corser, A.B., 1912, Syracuse University..New York.  
 Howard F. Costello, LL.B., Georgetown University,  
     District of Columbia.  
 James Fitton Couch, A.B., 1913, Harvard University;  
     A.M., 1923, American University.....Virginia.  
 David Ransom Covell, A.B., 1910;  
     A.M., 1914, George Washington University; B.D.,  
     General Theological Seminary.....District of Columbia.  
 Wesley Earl Craig, LL.B., Georgetown University Law  
     School .....Pennsylvania.  
 \*Mary Bruyn Crans, B.S., University of North Dakota;  
     D.D.S., University of Michigan.....District of Columbia.  
 Timothy M. Cremins, LL.B., 1920, Temple University,  
     Massachusetts.  
 George Giffen Culbertson, A.B., 1914, College of Emporia,  
     District of Columbia.

- Nora Patricia Cusick, Illinois State Normal.....Illinois.
- Ruth Elizabeth Decker, A.B., 1922, George Washington  
University.....District of Columbia.
- Elizabeth Petrie Defandorf, A.B., 1914, Mount Holyoke  
College.....District of Columbia.
- Ruth Millicent Denham, A.B., 1910, George Washington  
University.....District of Columbia.
- Mary Catherine Dent, A.B., 1919, George Washington  
University.....District of Columbia.
- Hugo V. de Pena, University of Montevideo;  
LL.M., 1922, American University.....Uruguay.
- Carl M. Diefenbach, A.B., Syracuse University.....New York.
- Owen Osborn Dietz, A.B., 1913, Richmond College;  
B.D., 1921, Crozer Theological Seminary; A.M., 1921,  
University of Pennsylvania; Th.D., 1922, Southern  
Baptist Theological Seminary.....District of Columbia.
- F. T. Doggett,  
Daniel Augustus Dollarhide, A.B., 1916, Henderson Brown  
College;  
A.M., 1922, George Washington University.....Arkansas.
- \*Margaret Cunningham Ells, Castleton State Normal,  
Vermont .....Massachusetts.
- Abol-Gassim Khan Eteessamy (Ectessami) Graduate, Siassi  
College.....Persia.
- John Rolland Esaias, A.B., Johns Hopkins University;  
S.T.B., Boston University.....Montana.
- Mary Sibley Evans, A.B., 1897, University of Cincinnati..Ohio.
- Charlotte Raynsfird Farrington, A.B., 1909, George  
Washington University;  
A.M., 1920, University of Minnesota..District of Columbia.
- Sherman Edward Flanagan, A.B., 1923, George Wash-  
ington University.....District of Columbia.
- David Edward Finley, Jr., A.B., University of South  
Carolina;  
LL.B., George Washington University.....South Carolina.
- Henry Raymond Fisher, B.C.S., Washington School of  
Accountancy .....Ohio.

- Dedimo Maglaya Fonbuena, A.B., 1923, Macalaster College,  
Philippines.
- Eugenia Maglaya Fonbuena, A.B., 1923, Macalaster College,  
Philippines.
- \*John Edward Fort.....District of Columbia.
- Edna Evelyn Fussell, A.B., 1911, Southern College.....Florida.
- Charles M. Frey, A.B., University of Nebraska;  
LL.B., George Washington University.....Nebraska.
- Alfred Charles Frodell, LL.B., 1922, George Washington  
University.....District of Columbia.
- Estelle Satchwell Gatke, A.B., 1923, Willamette Univer-  
sity .....Oregon.
- Robert Moulton Gatke, A.B., A.M., 1921, Willamette  
University;  
B.D., 1921, Kimball School of Theology.....Oregon.
- Adeline Goble, B.C.S., Washington School of Account-  
ancy ..... Pennsylvania.
- Ernest Robert Graham, A.B., 1918, Carson-Newman  
College;  
B.C.S., 1923, Washington School of Accountancy.Tennessee.
- William Langley Granbery, Jr., A.B., 1911, Princeton  
University;  
LL.B., 1914, Vanderbilt University.....Tennessee.
- \*Marian Genevieve Graves.....Maryland.
- John Leas Green, A.B., 1916, Western Maryland College;  
B.D., 1919, Westminster Theological Seminary...Virginia.
- Elgin Earl Groseclose, A.B., 1920, University of Oklahoma,  
Oklahoma:
- Wallace Groves, B.S., A.M., LL.M., Georgetown University,  
Virginia.
- \*Laura H. Halsey.....Minnesota.
- \*William LeRoy Hamilton.....Ohio.
- Sophus D. Hanson, LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown University,  
New York.
- Harry Durward Harradon, A.B., 1906, Bates College,  
District of Columbia.

- Wilbur Lake Harrison, A.B., 1909, Young-Harris College;  
 LL.B., 1920, National University.....Georgia.
- Joseph Hartman, LL.B., LL.M., George Washington  
 University ..... Minnesota.
- Genevieve Hawk, A.B., 1912, Miami University;  
 A.M., 1917, Columbia University.....Ohio.
- Henry Barhard Hazard, LL.B., 1916, University of  
 Oregon..... Oregon.
- \*Ulysses Simpson Allen Heavener.....Maryland.
- Horace Philip Heffernan, LL.B., 1918, Minnesota College  
 of Law.....Minnesota.
- Lillian Agnes Helliwell, A.B., 1913, Western College for  
 Women.....District of Columbia.
- Burton G. Henson, LL.B., 1922;  
 LL.M., M.P.L., 1923, Georgetown University.....Idaho.
- Christian Frederick Himmler, LL.B., 1914, LL.M., 1915,  
 Washington College of Law.....Wisconsin.
- Samuel Theodore Holmgren, A.B., 1922, LL.B., 1920,  
 LL.M., 1921, George Washington University;  
 D.C.L., 1923, American University.....New Hampshire.
- William Anson Hooker, B.S., Boston University;  
 LL.B., LL.M., National University.....Massachusetts.
- \*Mary Lowe Houghton.....District of Columbia.
- Charles Spaulding Howard, B.S., Massachusetts Institute  
 of Technology..... Massachusetts.
- Hua Huang, A.B., 1918, Dartmouth College;  
 LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1921.....China.
- \*Harry Robinson Hughes, Th.B., Washington Missionary  
 College .....Maryland.
- Lewis Alexander Hurst, B.S., Purdue University, 1899.
- Lola Evans Hutchins, A.B., 1902, George Washington  
 University;  
 A.M., 1903, Columbia University....District of Columbia.
- Florence Melissa Jayne, Ph.B., 1917, University of Chicago,  
 District of Columbia.
- John O. Johnson, LL.B., 1922, Washington Law School;  
 LL.M., 1923, National University Law School....Oregon.

- Otto Theophilus Johnson, B.S., 1914, University of Vermont;  
 A.M., 1922, M.S., 1923, George Washington University .....Vermont.
- Mary Maud Jones, B.S., 1898, Ph.D., 1914, Cornell University .....New York.
- Mirza Bagher Kahn M. Kazemi, Graduate, Siassi College of Teheran.....Persia.
- Benjamin Karpman, A.B., University of North Dakota;  
 A.M., M.D., University of Minnesota.....New York.
- Elmer Louis Kayser, A.B., 1917, A.M., 1918, George Washington University;  
 1921, Johns Hopkins University.....District of Columbia.
- Ryea Sik Kim, A.B., 1919, 1920, University of Iowa;  
 University of California.....Korea.
- Louise Kingsley, Smith College.....Connecticut.
- Constantine Dimitroff Kojouharoff, Graduate, 1919, University of Sofia.....Bulgaria.
- \*Charles Howard Lamdin.....District of Columbia.
- \*Frank Paul Langhorne.....District of Columbia.
- William Earl LaRue, B.D., Rochester Theological Seminary,  
 District of Columbia.
- Henry Martin Lewis, Jr., B.S., 1920, William and Mary College;  
 LL.B., 1923, District of Columbia College of Law,  
 Virginia.
- Frank Raymond Long, LL.B., 1921, LL.M., 1922,  
 National University Law School.....District of Columbia.
- Mariano Carrson Lopez, University of Philippines..Philippines.
- William Aubrey Lynch.....District of Columbia.
- Charlie Campbell McCall, LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown University;  
 LL.M., National University.....Alabama.
- \*Benjamin Irwin McGowan.....Maryland.
- John David McLeran, LL.B., 1918, LL.M., 1919, Washington College of Law.....Maryland.
- Charles Alden Magoon, A.B., 1910, Bates College....Maryland.

- Joseph E. Mann, LL.B., 1917, LL.M., 1920, Georgetown University.....North Carolina.
- Louis Wilson Mattern, B.S., 1894, Pennsylvania State College;  
1918-1920, Johns Hopkins University..District of Columbia.
- Richard V. Mattingly, LL.B., 1919, LL.M., 1921, Georgetown University.....District of Columbia.
- Broder Andrew Matzen, A.B., University of Maryland;  
B.D., Drew Theological Seminary....District of Columbia.
- \*Gilbert Meredith.....Indiana.
- Frank Bennett Meseke, Ph.B., 1912, University of Chicago;  
LL.B., 1916, University of Chicago; LL.M., 1921,  
George Washington University.....Indiana.
- Howard E. Middleton, B.S., 1916, M.S., 1918, Iowa State College .....Iowa.
- Florence Ethel Milliken, A.B., 1915, George Washington University.....District of Columbia.
- Philip Orman Milton, A.B., 1918, University of Pennsylvania.....District of Columbia.
- \*Russell Edward Mitchell.....District of Columbia.
- \*Alma Mizell.....Kentucky.
- Ella May Monk, Ph.B., 1906, N. Y. State Normal College;  
A.B., 1913, George Washington University.....New York.
- Margaret Djenan Moore, B.S., 1922, Columbia University;  
A.M., 1923, George Washington University,  
District of Columbia.
- Susanna Harriet Moore, B.S., 1914, William Smith College,  
District of Columbia.
- Florence Murray, A.B., 1907, Goucher College,  
District of Columbia.
- Frederick P. Myers, A.B., Bridgewater College;  
A.M., University of Virginia; LL.B., National University ..... Virginia.
- William Clarence Myers, Ph.B., 1896, A.B., 1898, Grove City College .....Maryland.
- Ignacio Nabong, LL.B., 1922, National University..Philippines.



- Norman Justin Nelson, A.B., 1917, George Washington University..... Maryland.
- Roy W. Nelson, LL.B., George Washington University, Nebraska.
- Leigh Lanman Nettleton, LL.B., 1912, LL.M., 1921, George Washington University..... Utah.
- Walter Hughes Newton, LL.B., 1905, University of Minnesota ..... Minnesota.
- Jose Topacio Nueno, LL.B., National University Philippines, Philippines.
- Amer Benjamin Nystrom, B.S.A., 1907, Kansas State Agricultural College..... Washington.
- Edith Compton Paul, A.B., 1909, George Washington University..... Illinois.
- George Curtis Peck, LL.B., 1912, George Washington University; LL.M., 1922, American University.... District of Columbia.
- Mary Harriett Pendleton, Ph.B., 1907, Syracuse University, New York.
- Alvin Thomas Perkins, A.B., 1915, Johns Hopkins University ..... Maryland.
- John Quayle Peterson, B.S., 1911, Utah Agricultural College ..... Utah.
- Hanson Durham Powers, A.B., 1920, Wake Forest College, North Carolina.
- Charles W. Porter, A.B., George Washington University, Ohio.
- Frank James Ready, Jr., LL.B., 1909, Vanderbilt University ..... Tennessee.
- Marie Margaret Ready, A.B., 1910, George Peabody College; A.M., 1911, Vanderbilt University..... Tennessee.
- Harry Buchholz Riffenberg, Ph.B., 1916, A.M., University of Denver..... Colorado.
- M. Leo Rippy, A.B., 1917, Southern Methodist University, Texas.

- George Forman Rixey, A.B., 1913, Central Wesleyan College .....Missouri.
- Bertha Rodgers, A.B., 1920, George Washington University ..... Maryland.
- Willis Cleaves Russell, A.B., 1921, Wesleyan University, Maine.
- Frank C. Sakran, LL.B., National University.....Texas.
- Maurice Edward Salsbury, LL.B., 1917, Cincinnati Law School;  
LL.M., 1922, American University.....Ohio.
- Edwin Oliver Saunders, LL.B., University of Buffalo;  
LL.M., Georgetown University.
- Clifford Henry Schopmeyer, B.S., Purdue University...Indiana.
- George J. Schulz, A.B., George Washington University, Maryland.
- Herman Christopher Schulz, Capitol University;  
Lutheran Theological Seminary, Ohio..District of Columbia.
- Dorothea F. Sherman.....District of Columbia.
- Walter Ivan Smalley, A.B., 1917, Southern Methodist University ..... Texas.
- Ralph Dela Smith, A.B., 1918, Syracuse University;  
B.D., 1921, Drew Theological Seminary.....Pennsylvania.
- Hughes Carnes Smith, LL.B., 1894, University of Michigan, Missouri.
- \*Wilbur McKnew Snyder, Westminster Theological Seminary .....Virginia.
- Lee Somers, A.B., 1911, Harvard University;  
M.C.S., 1922, American University.....Massachusetts.
- \*Jennie Maude Stafford.....District of Columbia.
- Ezekiel Ranson Stegall, A.B., 1911, Furman University;  
B.S., 1916, George Peabody College for Teachers;  
LL.B., 1923, Georgetown University.....South Carolina.
- \*Edwin Holt Stevens, University of Maryland.....Maryland.
- William Smith Stoner, LL.B., 1921, National University Law School..... Florida.

- Bates Mitchell Stovall, LL.B., 1917, George Washington University;  
LL.M., 1920, Georgetown University..District of Columbia.
- Julian Hartdridge Strong, A.B., 1904, Furman University,  
Maryland.
- Edwin Allan Swingle, LL.B., 1906, LL.M., 1907, George Washington University.....District of Columbia.
- Ronalds Taylor, A.B., 1909, Western Maryland College;  
B.D., 1912, Westminster Theological Seminary,  
Maryland.
- Adelaide Royall Trent, A.B., 1922, A.M., 1923, George Washington University..... Virginia.
- Mariano Quijano Tinio, A.B., 1918, Ateneo de Manila;  
B.S., 1923, Cornell University.....Philippines.
- Candido Elles Tobias, A.B., 1913, Liceo de Manila;  
LL.B., 1917, Escnola de Derechs.....Philippines.
- \*Alexander Ueland.....New York.
- Grace Vale, A.B., Dickinson College.....Pennsylvania.
- Lloyd Howard Van Kirk, A.B., 1916, George Washington University..... Pennsylvania.
- Matthias Joseph Vinikas, B.S., 1912, Cooper Union...Lithuania.
- \*Jeanette Howell Wade.....District of Columbia.
- Sarah A. Wallace, B.S., University of Chicago;  
A.M., George Washington University.. District of Columbia.
- \*Chester Campbell Waters, A.B., 1905, A.M., 1906, Brown University.
- Eben Morrison Whitcomb, A.B., Bowdoin College.....Maine.
- Ralph Murch Whitehouse, A.B., 1920, University of Maine,  
Maine.
- Fannie Elisabeth Whitney.....Massachusetts.
- Augustus Noah Williams, A.B., 1914, Whitworth College,  
Indiana.
- Herbert Alfred Williams, LL.B., 1920, LL.M., 1921,  
National University.....District of Columbia.
- Warren Jennison Willis, A.B., 1918, A.M., 1917, LL.B.,  
1922, LL.M., 1923, George Washington University,  
Minnesota.

Addison Vincent Wilson, A.B., Alma College..Dist. of Columbia.

Clarence True Wilson, A.B., University of Southern  
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B.D., McClay College.....District of Columbia.

\*L. J. Wurtz.....District of Columbia.

Agaton Rulloda Yaranon, LL.B., Georgetown University,  
Philippine Islands.

Walter Rudolph Zahler.....District of Columbia.

\*Not registered for a degree.

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH THE STUDENTS OF  
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Alma College.  
American College of Surgeons.  
American University.  
Army Medical School.  
Bates College.  
Boston University.  
Bowdoin College.  
Bridgewater College.  
Brown University.  
Capital University.  
Carson-Newman College.  
Castleton State Normal School (N. H.).  
Central Wesleyan College (Mo.).  
Cincinnati Law School.  
College of Emporia.  
Columbia University.  
Cooper Union University.  
Cornell College (Iowa).  
Cornell University.  
Crozier Theological Seminary.  
Dartmouth College.  
Dickinson College.  
District of Columbia College of Law.  
Drew Theological Seminary.  
Eastern College (Va.).  
Furman University.  
General Theological Seminary.  
George Peabody College.  
Georgetown University.  
George Washington University.  
Goucher College.  
Grove City College.

Harvard University.  
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Illinois Wesleyan College.  
Iowa State College.  
Jefferson Medical College.  
Johns Hopkins University.  
Kansas State Agricultural College.  
Kimball School of Theology.  
Lutheran Theological Seminary (Ohio).  
Macalaster College.  
McClay College.  
McCormack Theological Seminary.  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology.  
National University Law School.  
Miami University.  
Minnesota College of Law.  
Mount Holyoke College.  
Nebraska Wesleyan University.  
New York State Normal College.  
Pennsylvania State College.  
Princeton University.  
Purdue University.  
Richmond College.  
Rochester Theological Seminary.  
St. John's College (Annapolis, Md.).  
St. Thomas College (Philippines).  
Siassi College (Persia).  
Smith College.  
Southern College (Florida).  
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary.  
Southern Methodist University.  
Stetson University.  
Syracuse University.  
Temple University.  
University of Alabama.  
University of Buffalo.  
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University of Iowa.  
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University of Sofia (Bulgaria).  
University of South Carolina.  
University of Southern California.  
University of Tennessee.  
University of Utah.  
University of Vermont.  
University of Virginia.  
University of Washington.  
University of Wisconsin.  
Utah Agricultural College.  
Valparaiso University.  
Vanderbilt University.  
Wake Forest College.  
Washington College of Law.  
Washington Missionary College.  
Washington School of Accountancy.  
Wellesley College.  
Wesleyan University.  
Westminster Theological Seminary.  
Western College for Women (Ohio).

Western Maryland College.

Whitworth College.

Willamette University.

William and Mary College.

William Smith College.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

Young-Harris College.



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